



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

KD

21181



HN 3P68 \$

KING HENRY THE FIFTH

SHAKESPEARE

EDITED BY
EDGAR COIT MORRIS

Silver, Burdett & Company

Digitized by Google

KD2.1181

T88.8230hEM

Harvard College Library



**LIBRARY OF THE
Department of Education**

COLLECTION OF TEXT-BOOKS

Contributed by the Publishers

SHAKESPEARE'S KING HENRY THE FIFTH

EDITED FOR USE IN SECONDARY
SCHOOLS BY

EDGAR COIT MORRIS, A.M.
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY



Non sans droict

SILVER, BURDETT AND COMPANY

BOSTON

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

c. 1911

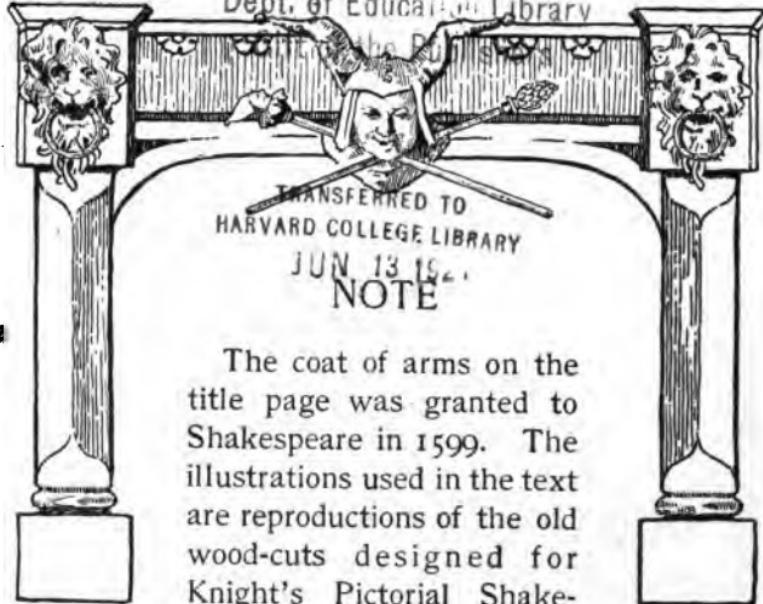
Digitized by Google

KD 21181

May 27, 1912.
Harvard University

+3482.440

Dept. of Education Library



The coat of arms on the title page was granted to Shakespeare in 1599. The illustrations used in the text are reproductions of the old wood-cuts designed for Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, and are here inserted because of their aptness as well as their antiquarian interest.



Copyright, 1911, by
Silver, Burdett & Company

Digitized by Google



PREFACE

THIS edition of Shakespeare's *King Henry the Fifth* is prepared for use in secondary schools prior to the fourth year. For this reason expurgated passages and variant readings are not recorded. Except for slight changes, the text is that of the Cambridge edition. The punctuation, however, has been modernized, especially to avoid an obsolete use of the colon; and the *e* has been uniformly printed in the *-est* and *-ed* endings in all prose passages, but in verse it has been omitted from these syllables when they are unpronounced.

The Introduction aims to present only such matter as should be given to the class before they read the play. Obviously much that is there briefly phrased can be expanded advantageously by the teacher; but all biographical matter and literary criticism are purposely omitted. If the teacher wishes to use them, the best way is to send the pupils to complete biographies and volumes of criticism after the play has been studied in class, unless a little biographical matter be added orally. The life of a writer, however, and critical estimates of his work lose all life and interest when garbled as they must be for condensation into the space available in an Introduction.

The Notes are intended to be used in connection with the careful rereading of the play after it has been read through once in class merely for the story. The first reading will gain in interest if the parts are assigned to the pupils, and it may well be done in four or five recitation periods at most. The second reading, for a better appreciation of the play as well as for a clearer under-

standing of the text, together with the reading of the illustrative matter suggested in the Notes, may well occupy ten or fifteen periods.

After the Notes will be found a few general topics for written exercises. The specific form of these topics should in all cases be determined by the teacher, to avoid stereotyped results from year to year. Some of the topics, it will be seen, are not properly a part of the study of literature, but are inserted for the use of the pupils in their composition classes, which will be running parallel with the reading of the play. For very generally admitted reasons, it is not desirable to assign literary topics merely for practice in composition; although in large classes many exercises may be written during the literature period in order to save time otherwise consumed in oral recitation. On the other hand, the pupils may well be shown that the literature they are reading is a vast storehouse of fact and suggestion upon which they can draw when they find it difficult to select topics suitable for use in the composition courses. There is a distinct difference between using literature merely as a means of teaching composition, and using it as an aid to composition. It is needless to say that the latter is by far the better method.

E. C. M.

INTRODUCTION

KING HENRY THE FIFTH is a historical play dealing with certain important events which happened in England and France between 1413 and 1420. The time of the action is therefore a little more than two hundred years later than that of Scott's *Ivanhoe*, and about one hundred fifty years earlier than his *Kenilworth*.

A historical play in Shakespeare's time was in purpose not unlike that of the modern historical novel, in that it attempted to make remote events seem vivid and personal. It differed however in that it had to select a few incidents, and usually told them in verse. Moreover it usually inserted humorous scenes the people of which were plainly taken from contemporary London life. These common people had little to do with the nobility in the dramatic action, and were intended mainly to amuse the audience. It is quite likely that they also helped to make the play seem real by presenting characters and incidents which the audience knew were taken from life. This use of realistic, humorous scenes to give plausibility to remote history is well illustrated in *King Henry the Fifth*.

If any comparisons are made between this play and what we know of the events it undertakes to portray, it should be kept in mind that Shakespeare had very meagre sources to draw from, and that he like other dramatists felt at liberty to change minor facts to suit his needs. Hence it is useless to expect the accuracy of the trained historian, and our enjoyment does not depend on such accuracy. It is however sometimes necessary for the reader to look up facts which would have been known to Shakespeare's audience.

This play was written probably in 1599 or 1600. The exact
Digitized by Google

date of the writing of all of Shakespeare's plays is uncertain, because after they were written they remained in manuscript form as long as their owners could keep them from the press. Printed plays brought no returns to the writers or owners. The result is that no one knows the date or even the order of the writing of most of Shakespeare's plays. This play is in some ways an interesting exception to the general rule. It contains a reference to Lord Essex's expedition to Ireland (V, Pro., 30-33); and we know that he went in April, and returned in September, 1599. We know also that news of his disastrous failure reached London by the last of June: The lines in the fifth prologue, therefore, must have been written between April and June, 1599. No other of Shakespeare's plays can be dated so accurately.

While reading this play we should notice one peculiar characteristic of the speeches, since they are different from those in any play except *Julius Caesar*. There is an unusual number of long, eloquent, resounding passages, all given to one man. Many other plays contain a few, but *King Henry the Fifth* exceeds them all. The reason for this is, that the people of Shakespeare's time were fond of hearing long poetical recitations on the stage as well as of seeing vigorous action; and here Shakespeare seems to have tried to give them of his best. As further proof that the people liked it, we have an incident in *Hamlet* (II, ii, 440-547) where one of the characters is brought on the stage and made to recite a long speech from an imaginary play merely for the beauty of the epic verse; and after he is through Hamlet commends it as well done. Nowadays an audience would hardly enjoy such long, declamatory speeches, whose interest depends so much on their eloquent verse and narrative form. We should therefore read these long speeches quite as much for their poetic beauty as for their dramatic effectiveness. Otherwise we miss the effect which Shakespeare's audience enjoyed.

The play is written mostly in blank verse of five iambic feet. As is usual in long poems, the verses do not all conform to the perfectly regular iambic pentameter, the technical name for this verse. A few of the most common exceptions should be noted here to help in the correct reading of them later:

- (1) A trochee often stands at the beginning of a verse, as
Ô for a Mûse of fire, that woúld ascénd. — I, Pro. 1.
- (2) A trochee may stand within a verse, after a pause, as
A kíngdom fór a stáge, prínces to áct. — I, Pro. 3.
- (3) An anapaestic foot is sometimes used in place of an iambic, as
Shall nót be wínk'd at, hów shall we stréetch our éye. — II, ii, 55.
- (4) The final syllable in *-ed* is often pronounced, as
Whose hígh upréared ánd abútting frónsts. — I, Pro. 21.
- (5) Some words of two syllables, whose accent is now fixed, could then allow the accent on either syllable, as
Kílling in relápse óf mortálity. — IV, iii, 107.
For hér relápse is mórtal. Cómé, cóme! — *Pericles*, III, ii, 110.
- (6) Some words now accented on the first syllable were then accented on the last, and vice versa, as
Then lénd the éye a térrible aspéct. — III, i, 9.
- (7) Sometimes words in *-tion* sounded one more syllable than now, as
The bríghtest héaven óf invéntión. — I, Pro. 2.
(Then the syllables *-tion* were pronounced *-she-on*.)
- (8) Words containing l, m, n, r, could easily slur a syllable or expand the syllable as the verse might require, as
Upón our spiritual cónvocátión. — I, i, 76.
Like músic. *Thérefore doth héaven divíde.* — I, ii, 183.

The following books should be found in every school library to aid in the study of Shakespeare's plays:

A complete edition of the plays; *A Life of William Shakespeare*, by Sidney Lee (The Macmillan Co.); *Shakespeare*, by Edward Dowden ("Literature Primers"—Amer. Book Co.); A Dictionary of Classical Mythology (Harper's is the best.); *The New International Dictionary*, or *The Century Dictionary*. (Critical estimates of the life and works of Shakespeare are so numerous and of such various values, that to mention one would require the naming of fifty; and no other person would agree with the list offered.)

The principal advantage of this text over all others is its departure from the usual method in the matter of references. Index letters have been used with words that need attention, either because of their peculiar meaning or because of some allusion or reference that might escape the attention of the pupils.

^D refers to *Webster's New International Dictionary*.

^R calls especial attention to the figurative language used.

^M refers to a Dictionary of Classical Mythology.

^N refers to the Notes at the back of the book.

In a few cases a numeral is used after the letter ^D to indicate which meaning of the word is referred to. Of course the teacher will see to it that the pupils find the same part of speech in the dictionary as is used in the text, and especially in the case of verbs, that there is no confusion between transitive and intransitive.

The
History
of
King
Henry V

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, } brothers to the King.
DUKE OF BEDFORD, }

DUKE OF EXETER, uncle to the King.

DUKE OF YORK, cousin to the King.

EARLS OF SALISBURY, WESTMORELAND, and WARWICK.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BISHOP OF ELY.

EARL OF CAMBRIDGE.

LORD SCROOP.

SIR THOMAS GREY.

SIR THOMAS ERPINGHAM, GOWER, FLUELLEN, MACMORRIS, JAMY, officers
in King Henry's army.

BATES, COURT, WILLIAMS, soldiers in the same.

PISTOL, NYM, BARDOLPH.

Boy.

A Herald.

CHARLES THE SIXTH, King of France.

LEWIS, the Dauphin.

DUKES OF BURGUNDY, ORLEANS, and BOURBON.

The Constable of France.

RAMBURES and GRANDPRÉ, French Lords.

Governor of Harfleur.

MONTJOY, a French Herald.

Ambassadors to the King of England.

ISABEL, Queen of France.

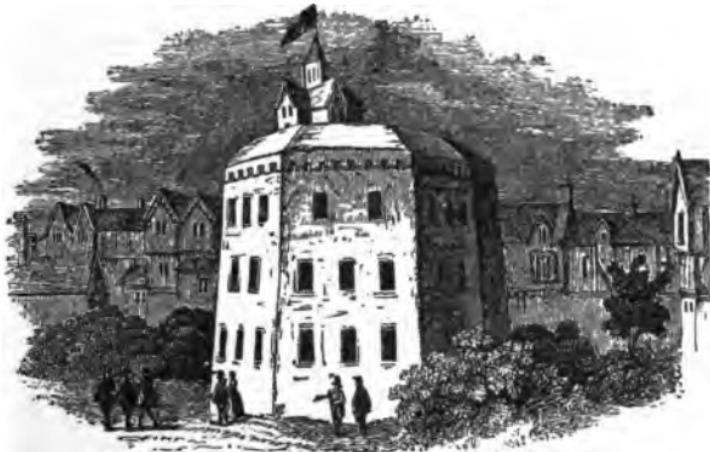
KATHARINE, daughter to Charles and Isabel.

ALICE, a lady attending on her.

Hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap, formerly Mistress Quickly, and now
married to Pistol.

Lords, Ladies, Officers, Soldiers, Citizens, Messengers, and Attendants.

Chorus.



THE GLOBE THEATRE

KING HENRY THE FIFTH

PROLOGUE

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. O for a Muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention,
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars^m; and at his heels,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire
Crouch for employment. But pardon, gentles all,
The flat unraised spirits that have dar'd
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an object. Can this cockpitⁿ hold

10

The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden O^N the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
O, pardon! since a crooked figure may
Attest in little place a million;
And let us, ciphers to this great accompt,
On your imaginary forces work.

Suppose within the girdle of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and abutting fronts
The perilous narrow ocean parts asunder.

Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts;
Into a thousand parts divide one man,
And make imaginary puissance^D;

Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth;
For 't is your thoughts that now must deck our kings,
Carry them here and there; jumping o'er times,

Turning the accomplishment of many years

30

Into an hour-glass: for the which supply,
Admit me Chorus to this history;

Who prologue-like your humble patience pray,
Gently to hear, kindly to judge, our play.

[Exit.]

ACT I

SCENE I. *London. An antechamber in the KING'S palace.*

Enter the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and the BISHOP OF ELY.

Cant. My lord, I'll tell you; that self bill is urg'd,
Which in the eleventh year of the last king's reign
Was like, and had indeed against us pass'd,
But that the scambling^p and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question^p.

Ely. But how, my lord, shall we resist it now?

Cant. It must be thought on. If it pass against us,
We lose the better half of our possession;
For all the temporal lands which men devout
By testament have given to the church 10
Would they strip from us; being valu'd thus:
As much as would maintain, to the King's honour,
Full fifteen earls and fifteen hundred knights,
Six thousand and two hundred good esquires;
And, to relief of lazars^p and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls past corporal toil,
A hundred almshouses right well supplied;
And to the coffers of the King beside,
A thousand pounds by the year. Thus runs the bill.

Ely. This would drink deep.

Cant. 'Twould drink the cup and all.

Ely. But what prevention? 21

Cant. The King is full of grace and fair regard.

Ely. And a true lover of the holy church.

Cant. The courses of his youth promis'd it not.
The breath no sooner left his father's body,

But that his wildness, mortifi'd in him,
 Seem'd to die too; yea, at that very moment,
 Consideration like an angel came
 And whipp'd the offending Adam^N out of him,
 Leaving his body as a paradise^N,
 To envelope and contain celestial spirits.
 Never was such a sudden scholar made;
 Never came reformation in a flood,
 With such a heady currance, scouring faults;
 Nor never Hydra-headed^M wilfulness
 So soon did lose his^N seat and all at once
 As in this king.

30

Ely. We are blessed in the change.

Cant. Hear him but reason in divinity,

And all-admiring with an inward wish
 You would desire the King were made a prelate;

40

Hear him debate of commonwealth affairs,

You 'd say it hath been all in all his study;

List his discourse of war, and you shall hear
 A fearful battle render'd you in music;

Turn him to any cause of policy,^{Dⁱ}
 The Gordian^M knot of it he will unloose,

Familiar as his garter: that, when he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,

To steal his sweet and honey'd sentences;

So that the art and practic part of life

50

Must be the mistress to this theoretic:

Which is a wonder how his grace should glean it,

Since his addiction was to courses vain;

His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow,

His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports;

And never noted in him any study,

Any retirement, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity.

Ely. The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality^N.
And so the Prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet crescive in his faculty.

Cant. It must be so; for miracles are ceas'd;
And therefore we must needs admit the means
How things are perfected.

Ely. But, my good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the commons? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?

Cant. He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the exhibitors^D against us;
For I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual convocation
And in regard of causes now in hand,
Which I have open'd to his grace at large,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal^N.

Ely. How did this offer seem receiv'd, my lord?

Cant. With good acceptance of his majesty;
Save that there was not time enough to hear,
As I perceiv'd his grace would fain have done,
The severals and unhidden passages
Of his true titles to some certain dukedoms,
And generally to the crown and seat of France

Deriv'd from Edward, his great-grandfather.

Ely. What was the impediment that broke this off? 90

Cant. The French ambassador upon that instant

Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him hearing. Is it four o'clock?

Ely. It is.

Cant. Then go we in, to know his embassy;

Which I could with a ready guess declare,
Before the Frenchman speak a word of it.

Ely. I'll wait upon you, and I long to hear it. [Exeunt.]

SCENE II. *The same. The presence chamber.*

Enter KING HENRY, GLOUCESTER, BEDFORD, EXETER, WARWICK, WESTMORELAND, and Attendants.

K. Hen. Where is my gracious Lord of Canterbury?

Exe. Not here in presence^{D3}.

K. Hen. Send for him, good uncle.

West. Shall we call in the ambassador, my liege?

K. Hen. Not yet, my cousin; we would be resolv'd,
Before we hear him, of some things of weight
That task our thoughts, concerning us and France.

Enter the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and the BISHOP OF ELY.

Cant. God and his angels guard your sacred throne,
And make you long become it!

K. Hen. Sure, we thank you.

My learned lord, we pray you to proceed
And justly and religiously unfold

Why the law Salique that they have in France
Or should, or should not, bar us in our claim;
And God forbid, my dear and faithful lord,

10

That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading,
Or nicely charge your understanding soul
With opening titles miscreate, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth;
For God doth know how many now in health
Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to.

20

Therefore take heed how you impawn our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war;
We charge you, in the name of God, take heed;
For never two such kingdoms did contend
Without much fall of blood; whose guiltless drops
Are every one a woe, a sore complaint
'Gainst him whose wrongs give edge unto the swords
That make such waste in brief mortality.

Under this conjuration speak, my lord;
For we will hear, note and believe in heart
That what you speak is in your conscience wash'd
As pure as sin with baptism.

30

Cant. Then hear me, gracious sovereign, and you peers,
That owe yourselves, your lives and services
To this imperial throne. There is no bar
To make against your highness' claim to France
But this, which they produce from Pharamond,
"In terram Salicam mulieres ne succedant:"
"No woman shall succeed in Salique land:"
Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze^N
To be the realm of France, and Pharamond
The founder of this law and female bar.
Yet their own authors faithfully affirm
That the land Salique is in Germany,
Between the floods^N of Sala and of Elbe;
Where Charles the Great, having subdu'd the Saxons,

40

There left behind and settled certain French;
 Who, holding in disdain the German women
 For some dishonest manners of their life,
 Establish'd then this law, to wit, no female
 Should be inheritrix in Salique land:

50

Which Salique, as I said, 'twixt Elbe and Sala,
 Is at this day in Germany call'd Meisen.

Then doth it well appear the Salique law
 Was not devised for the realm of France;
 Nor did the French possess the Salique land
 Until four hundred one and twenty years

60

After defunction of King Pharamond,
 Idly suppos'd the founder of this law,
 Who died within the year of our redemption
 Four hundred twenty-six; and Charles the Great
 Subdu'd the Saxons, and did seat the French
 Beyond the river Sala, in the year
 Eight hundred five. Besides, their writers say,
 King Pepin, which deposed Childeric,
 Did, as heir general, being descended
 Of Blithild, which was daughter to King Clothair,
 Make claim and title to the crown of France.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown
 Of Charles the Duke of Lorraine, sole heir male
 Of the true line and stock of Charles the Great,
 To find^{p4} his title with some shows of truth,
 Though, in pure truth, it was corrupt and naught,
 Convey'd himself asⁿ heir to the Lady Lingare,
 Daughter to Charlemainⁿ, who was the son
 To Lewis the Emperor, and Lewis the son
 Of Charles the Great. Also King Lewis the Tenth,
 Who was sole heir to the usurper Capet,
 Could not keep quiet in his conscience,

70

Wearing the crown of France, till satisf'd
That fair Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was lineal of the Lady Ermengare,

Daughter to Charles the foresaid Duke of Lorraine,
By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great
Was re-united to the crown of France.

So that, as clear as is the summer's sun,
King Pepin's title and Hugh Capet's claim,
King Lewis his satisfaction, all appear
To hold in right and title of the female.

So do the kings of France unto this day; 90
Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law
To bar your highness claiming from the female,
And rather choose to hide them in a net
Than amply to imbar^P their crooked titles
Usurp'd from you and your progenitors.

K. Hen. May I with right and conscience make this claim?

Cant. The sin upon my head, dread sovereign!

For in the book of Numbers is it writ,
When the man dies, let the inheritance
Descend unto the daughter. Gracious lord, 100
Stand for your own; unwind your bloody flag;
Look back into your mighty ancestors;
Go, my dread lord, to your great-grandsire's tomb,
From whom you claim; invoke his warlike spirit,
And your great-uncle's, Edward the Black Prince,
Who on the French ground play'd a tragedy^N,
Making defeat on the full power of France,
Whiles his most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. 110

O noble English, that could entertain
With half their forces the full pride of France

And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work and cold for action!

Ely. Awake remembrance of these valiant dead,
And with your puissant^P arm renew their feats.
You are their heir; you sit upon their throne;
The blood and courage that renowned them
Runs in your veins; and my thrice-puissant liege
Is in the very May-morn of his youth, 120
Ripe for exploits and mighty enterprises.

Exe. Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself,
As did the former lions of your blood.

West. They know your grace hath cause and means and
might;
So hath your highness; never King of England
Had nobles richer and more loyal subjects,
Whose hearts have left their bodies here in England
And lie pavilion'd in the fields of France.

Cant. O, let their bodies follow, my dear liege, 130
With blood and sword and fire to win your right;
In aid whereof we of the spirituality
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum
As never did the clergy at one time
Bring in to any of your ancestors.

K. Hen. We must not only arm to invade the French,
But lay down our proportions^N to defend
Against the Scot, who will make road upon us
With all advantages.

Cant. They of those marches^N, gracious sovereign, 140
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

K. Hen. We do not mean the coursing snatchers^N only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot,

Who hath been still^{D3} a giddy^{D4} neighbour to us;
For you shall read that my great-grandfather
Never went with his forces into France,
But that the Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring, like the tide into a breach,
With ample and brim fullness of his force, 150
Galling the gleaned land with hot assays,
Girding with grievous siege castles and towns;
That England, being empty of defence,
Hath shook and trembled at the ill neighbourhood.

Cant. She hath been then more fear'd^{D3} than harm'd, my liege;

For hear her but exempl'd by herself:
When all her chivalry hath been in France,
And she a mourning widow of her nobles,
She hath herself not only well defended
But taken and impounded as a stray 160
The King of Scots^N; whom she did send to France,
To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make her chronicle as rich with praise
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless treasures.

West. But there's a saying very old and true,

"If that you will France win,
Then with Scotland first begin;"

For once the eagle England being in prey^N,
To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot 170
Comes sneaking and so sucks her princely eggs,
Playing the mouse in absence of the cat,
To tear and havoc more than she can eat.

Exe. It follows then the cat must stay at home;
Yet that is but a curs'd necessity,

Since we have locks to safeguard necessaries,
 And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.
 While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,
 The advised head defends itself at home;
 For government, though high and low and lower, 180
 Put into parts, doth keep in one consent^{D2},
 Congreeing^D in a full and natural close^{D4},
 Like music^N.

Cant. Therefore doth heaven divide

The state of man in divers functions,
 Setting endeavour in continual motion;
 To which is fixed, as an aim or butt^{D3},
 Obedience; for so work the honey-bees,
 Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
 The act of order to a peopl'd kingdom.
 They have a king and officers of sorts; 190
 Where some, like magistrates, correct at home,
 Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,
 Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
 Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds,
 Which pillage they with merry march bring home
 To the tent-royal of their emperor;
 Who, busi'd in his majesty, surveys
 The singing masons building roofs of gold,
 The civil citizens kneading up the honey,
 The poor mechanic porters crowding in
 Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate,
 The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
 Delivering o'er to executors pale
 The lazy yawning drone. I this infer,
 That many things, having full reference
 To one consent, may work contrariously.
 As many arrows, loosed several ways^N,

200

Come to one mark; as many ways meet in one town;
As many fresh streams meet in one salt sea;
As many lines close in the dial's centre; 210
So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without defeat. Therefore to France, my liege.
Divide your happy England into four;
Whereof take you one quarter into France,
And you withal shall make all Gallia shake.
If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worri'd and our nation lose
The name of hardiness^D and policy. 220

K. Hen. Call in the messengers sent from the Dauphin^D.

[*Exeunt some Attendants.*

Now are we well resolv'd; and, by God's help,
And yours, the noble sinews of our power,
France being ours, we'll bend it to our awe,
Or break it all to pieces. Or^N there we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample empery
O'er France and all her almost kingly dukedoms,
Or lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them;
Either our history shall with full mouth 230
Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph^N.

Enter Ambassadors of France.

Now are we well prepar'd to know the pleasure
Of our fair cousin^N Dauphin; for we hear
Your greeting is from him, not from the King.

First Amb. May 't please your majesty to give us leave

Freely to render what we have in charge;
 Or shall we sparingly show you far off
 The Dauphin's meaning and our embassy?

240

K. Hen. We are no tyrant, but a Christian king;
 Unto whose grace our passion is as subject
 As are our wretches fetter'd in our prisons.
 Therefore with frank and with uncurbed plainness
 Tell us the Dauphin's mind.

First Amb. Thus, then, in few.

Your highness, lately sending into France,
 Did claim some certain dukedoms, in the right
 Of your great predecessor, King Edward the Third;
 In answer of which claim, the prince our master
 Says that you savour too much of your youth, 250
 And bids you be advis'd there's nought in France
 That can be with a nimble galliard^D won;
 You cannot revel into dukedoms there.
 He therefore sends you, meeter for your spirit,
 This tun^D of treasure; and, in lieu of this,
 Desires you let the dukedoms that you claim
 Hear no more of you. This the Dauphin speaks.

K. Hen. What treasure, uncle?

Exe. Tennis-balls, my liege.

K. Hen. We are glad the Dauphin is so pleasant with us;
 His present and your pains we thank you for. 260
 When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
 We will, in France, by God's grace, play a set
 Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard^{D4}.
 Tell him he hath made a match with such a wrangler
 That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
 With chaces^{D4}. And we understand him well,
 How he comes o'er us with our wilder days^N,
 Not measuring what use we made of them.

We never valu'd this poor seat of England;
And therefore, living hence, did give ourself
To barbarous license; as 'tis ever common
That men are merriest when they are from home.
But tell the Dauphin I will keep my state,
Be like a king and show my sail of greatness
When I do rouse me in my throne of France.
For thatⁿ I have laid by my majesty,
And plodded like a man for working-days;
But I will rise there with so full a glory
That I will dazzle all the eyes of France,
Yea, strike the Dauphin blind to look on us. 280
And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stonesⁿ; and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them; for many a thousand widows
Shall this his mock mock out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, mock castles down;
And some are yet ungotten and unborn
That shall have cause to curse the Dauphin's scorn.
But this lies all within the will of God,
To whom I do appeal; and in whose name 290
Tell you the Dauphin I am coming on,
To venge me as I may, and to put forth
My rightful hand in a well-hallow'd cause.
So get you hence in peace; and tell the Dauphin
His jest will savour but of shallow wit,
When thousands weep more than did laugh at it.
Convey them with safe conduct. Fare you well.

[*Exeunt Ambassadors.*

Exe. This was a merry message.

K. Hen. We hope to make the sender blush at it.

Therefore, my lords, omit no happy hour 300

That may give furtherance to our expedition;
For we have now no thought in us but France,
Save those to God, that run before our business.
Therefore let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon
That may with reasonable swiftness add
More feathers to our wings; for, God before^N,
We'll chide this Dauphin at his father's door.
Therefore let every man now task his thought,
That this fair action may on foot be brought.

310

[*Exeunt. Flourish.*]



KING HENRY V

ACT II

PROLOGUE

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Now all the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance^r in the wardrobe lies;
Now thrive the armourers, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man;
They sell the pasture now to buy the horse,
Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as English Mercuries^m;
For now sits Expectation in the air,
And hides a swordⁿ from hilts unto the point

With crowns imperial, crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers.

10

The French, advis'd by good intelligence
Of this most dreadful preparation,
Shake in their fear, and with pale policy
Seek to divert the English purposes.

O England! model to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart,
What mightst thou do, that honour would thee do,
Were all thy children kind and natural!

But see thy fault! France hath in thee found out

20

A nest of hollow bosoms, which he fills
With treacherous crowns; and three corrupted men,
One, Richard Earl of Cambridge, and the second,
Henry Lord Scroop of Masham, and the third,
Sir Thomas Grey, knight, of Northumberland,
Have, for the gilt^p of France,— O guilt indeed! —
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France;

And by their hands this grace of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises,

Ere he take ship for France, and in Southampton.

30

Linger your patience on; and we'll digest
The abuse of distance, force a play.

The sum is paid; the traitors are agreed;

The King is set from London; and the scene
Is now transported, gentles, to Southampton.

There is the playhouse now, there must you sit;
And thence to France shall we convey you safe,
And bring you back, charming the narrow seas
To give you gentle pass; for, if we may,

We'll not offend one stomach with our play.

40

But, till the King come forth, and not till then,
Unto Southampton do we shift our scene.

[Exit.]

SCENE I. *London. A street.*

Enter Corporal Nym and Lieutenant BARDOLPH.

Bard. Well met, Corporal Nym^p.

Nym. Good Morrow, Lieutenant Bardolph.

Bard. What, are Ancient^N Pistol and you friends yet?

Nym. For my part, I care not. I say little; but when time shall serve, there shall be smiles; but that shall be as it may. I dare not fight; but I will wink and hold out mine iron. It is a simple one; but what though? it will toast cheese, and it will endure cold as another man's sword will; and there's an end. 9

Bard. I will bestow a breakfast to make you friends; and we'll be all three sworn brothers^N to France^N. Let it be so, good Corporal Nym.

Nym. Faith, I will live so long as I may, that's the certain of it; and when I cannot live any longer, I will do as I may. That is my rest^N, that is the rendezvous^N of it.

Bard. It is certain, corporal, that he is married to Nell Quickly; and certainly she did you wrong, for you were troth-plight to her. 18

Nym. I cannot tell: things must be as they may; men may sleep, and they may have their throats about them at that time; and some say knives have edges. It must be as it may: though patience be a tired mare, yet she will plod. There must be conclusions. Well, I cannot tell.

Enter PISTOL and Hostess.

Bard. Here comes Ancient Pistol and his wife. Good corporal, be patient here. How now, mine host Pistol!

Pist. Base tike^D, callest thou me host?

Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term;

Nor shall my Nell keep lodgers.

Host. No, by my troth, not long! [Nym and Pistol draw.]

O well a day, Lady^N, if he be not drawn^N now! we shall
see wilful murder committed. 31

Bard. Good lieutenant! good corporal! offer nothing here.

Nym. Pish!

Pist. Pish for thee, Iceland dog^N! thou prick-eared cur of
Iceland!

Host. Good Corporal Nym, show thy valour, and put up
your sword.

Nym. Will you shog^D off? I would have you solus.

Pist. "Solus," egregious dog? O viper vile!

The "solus" in thy most mervailous face; 40

The "solus" in thy teeth, and in thy throat,

And in thy hateful lungs, yea, in thy maw, perdy^D,
And, which is worse, within thy nasty mouth!

I do retort the "solus" in thy bowels;

For I can take, and Pistol's^F cock is up,

And flashing fire will follow.

Nym. I am not Barbason^N; you cannot conjure me. I
have an humour to knock you indifferently well. If
you grow foul with me, Pistol, I will scour you with
my rapier, as I may, in fair terms. If you would walk
off, I would prick your guts a little, in good terms, as
I may; and that's the humour of it. 52

Pist. O braggart vile and damned furious wight!

The grave doth gape, and doting death is near;

Therefore exhale^N.

Bard. Hear me, hear me what I say: he that strikes the
first stroke, I'll run him up to the hilts, as I am a soldier.

[Draws.

Pist. An oath of mickle might; and fury shall abate.

Give me thy fist, thy fore-foot to me give;
Thy spirits are most tall^{D2}. 60

Nym. I will cut thy throat, one time or other, in fair terms;
that is the humour of it.

Pist. "Couple a gorge^{N!}!"

That is the word. I thee defy again.

O hound of Crete, think'st thou my spouse to get?

No; to the spital^N go,

And from the powdering-tub^D of infamy

Fetch forth the lazar^D kite^F of Cressid's kind,

Doll Tearsheet she by name, and her espouse.

I have, and I will hold, the quondam Quickly. 70

For the only she; and — pauca, there's enough.

Go to.

Enter the Boy.

Boy. Mine host Pistol, you must come to my master, and
you, hostess; he is very sick, and would to bed. Good
Bardolph, put thy face between his sheets, and do the
office of a warming-pan^N. Faith, he's very ill.

Bard. Away, you rogue!

Host. By my troth, he'll yield the crow a pudding^N one
of these days. The King has killed his heart. Good
husband, come home presently. 80

[*Exeunt Hostess and Boy.*

Bard. Come, shall I make you two friends? We must to
France together. Why the devil should we keep knives
to cut one another's throats?

Pist. Let floods o'erswell, and fiends for food howl on!

Nym. You'll pay me the eight shillings I won of you at
betting?

Pist. Base is the slave that pays.

Nym. That now I will have; that's the humour of it.

Pist. As manhood shall compound^N: push home.

[They draw.]

Bard. By this sword, he that makes the first thrust, I'll kill him; by this sword, I will. 91

Pist. Sword is an oath^N, and oaths must have their course.

Bard. Corporal Nym, an^P thou wilt be friends, be friends; an thou wilt not, why, then be enemies with me too. Prithee, put up.

Nym. I shall have my eight shillings I won of you at betting?

Pist. A noble^{P2} shalt thou have, and present pay;
And liquor likewise will I give to thee,
And friendship shall combine, and brotherhood.
I'll live by Nym, and Nym shall live by me; 100
Is not this just? for I shall sutler be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.
Give me thy hand.

Nym. I shall have my noble?

Pist. In cash most justly paid.

Nym. Well, then, that's the humour of it.

Re-enter Hostess.

Host. As ever you came of women, come in quickly to Sir John. Ah, poor heart! he is so shaked of a burning quotidian tertian^N, that it is most lamentable to behold. Sweet men, come to him. 110

Nym. The King hath run bad humours on the knight; that's the even of it.

Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the right;
His heart is fracted and corroborate.

Nym. The King is a good king; but it must be as it may; he passes some humours and careers^N.

Pist. Let us condole the knight; for, lambkins, we will live.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE II. *Southampton. A council-chamber.*

Enter EXETER, BEDFORD, and WESTMORELAND.

Bed. 'Fore God, his grace is bold, to trust these traitors.

Exe. They shall be apprehended by and by.

West. How smooth and even they do bear themselves!

As if allegiance in their bosoms sat,

Crowned with faith and constant loyalty.

Bed. The King hath note of all that they intend,

By interception which they dream not of.

Exe. Nay, but the man that was his bedfellow,

Whom he hath dull'd and cloy'd with gracious favours,

That he should, for a foreign purse, so sell 10

His sovereign's life to death and treachery!

Trumpets sound. *Enter KING HENRY, SCROOP, CAMBRIDGE, GREY, and Attendants.*

K. Hen. Now sits the wind fair, and we will aboard.

My Lord of Cambridge, and my kind Lord of Masham,

And you, my gentle knight, give me your thoughts.

Think you not that the powers we bear with us

Will cut their passage through the force of France,

Doing the execution and the act

For which we have in head assembl'd them?

Scroop. No doubt, my liege, if each man do his best.

K. Hen. I doubt not that; since we are well persuaded 20

We carry not a heart with us from hence

That grows not in a fair consent with ours,

Nor leave not one behind that doth not wish

Success and conquest to attend on us.

Cam. Never was monarch better fear'd and lov'd

Than is your majesty. There's not, I think, a subject
 That sits in heart-grief and uneasiness
 Under the sweet shade of your government.

Grey. True; those that were your father's enemies
 Have steep'd their galls in honey, and do serve you 30
 With hearts create of duty and of zeal.

K. Hen. We therefore have great cause of thankfulness;
 And shall forget the office of our hand,
 Sooner than quittance of desert and merit
 According to the weight and worthiness.

Scroop. So service shall with steeled sinews toil,
 And labour shall refresh itself with hope,
 To do your grace incessant services.

K. Hen. We judge no less. Uncle of Exeter,
 Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
 That rail'd against our person. We consider
 It was excess of wine that set him on;
 And on his more adviceⁿ we pardon him.

40

Scroop. That's mercy, but too much security.
 Let him be punish'd, sovereign, lest example
 Breed, by his sufferance, more of such a kind.

K. Hen. O, let us yet be merciful.

Cam. So may your highness, and yet punish too.

Grey. Sir,

You show great mercy, if you give him life, 50
 After the taste of much correction.

K. Hen. Alas, your too much love and care of me
 Are heavy orisonsⁿ 'gainst this poor wretch!
 If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
 Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
 When capital crimesⁿ, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
 Appear before us? We'll yet enlarge that man,
 Though Cambridge, Scroop, and Grey, in their dearⁿ care

And tender preservation of our person,
Would have him punish'd. And now to our French
causes:

60

Who are the late commissioners?

Cam. I one, my lord:

Your highness bade me ask for it to-day^N.

Scroop. So did you me, my liege.

Grey. And I, my royal sovereign.

K. Hen. Then, Richard Earl of Cambridge, there is yours;
There yours, Lord Scroop of Masham; and, sir
knight,

Grey of Northumberland, this same is yours:

Read them, and know I know your worthiness.

My Lord of Westmoreland, and uncle Exeter, 70

We will aboard to-night. Why, how now, gentlemen!

What see you in those papers that you lose

So much complexion? Look ye, how they change!

Their cheeks are paper. Why, what read you there,

That hath so cowarded and chas'd your blood

Out of appearance?

Cam. I do confess my fault;
And do submit me to your highness' mercy.

Grey. } To which we all appeal.

Scroop. } To which we all appeal.

K. Hen. The mercy that was quick^D in us but late,
By your own counsel is suppress'd and kill'd. 80
You must not dare, for shame, to talk of mercy;
For your own reasons turn into your bosoms,
As dogs upon their masters, worrying you.
See you, my princes and my noble peers,
These English monsters! My Lord of Cambridge
here,
You know how apt our love was to accord

To furnish him with all appertinents
 Belonging to his honour; and this man
 Hath, for few light crowns, lightly conspir'd,
 And sworn unto the practices^N of France, 90
 To kill us here in Hampton: to the which
 This knight, no less for bounty bound to us
 Than Cambridge is, hath likewise sworn. But, O
 What shall I say to thee, Lord Scroop? thou cruel,
 Ingrateful, savage and inhuman creature!
 Thou that didst bear the key of all my counsels,
 That knew'st the very bottom of my soul,
 That almost mightst have coin'd me into gold,
 Wouldst thou have practis'd on me for thy use! 100
 May it be possible, that foreign hire
 Could out of thee extract one spark of evil
 That might annoy my finger? 't is so strange,
 That, though the truth of it stands off as gross
 As black and white, my eye will scarcely see it.
 Treason and murder ever kept together,
 As two yoke-devils sworn to either's purpose,
 Working so grossly in a natural cause,
 That admiration^P did not hoop at them;
 But thou, 'gainst all proportion, didst bring in 110
 Wonder to wait on treason and on murder;
 And whatsoever cunning fiend it was
 That wrought upon thee so preposterously
 Hath got the voice^{D6} in hell for excellence.
 All other devils that suggest by treasons
 Do botch and bungle up damnation
 With patches, colours, and with forms being fetch'd
 From glistering^P semblances of piety;
 But he that temper'd thee bade thee stand up,
 Gave thee no instance why thou shouldst do treason,

Unless to dub thee with the name of traitor.
If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty Tartar^D back,
And tell the legions "I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's."

O, how hast thou with jealousy infected
The sweetness of affiance! Show men dutiful?

Why, so didst thou; seem they grave and learned?
Why, so didst thou; come they of noble family?

Why, so didst thou; seem they religious? 130

Why, so didst thou; or are they spare in diet,
Free from gross passion or of mirth or anger,
Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood^D,
Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement^N,

Not working with the eye without the ear,
And but in purged^N judgment trusting neither?

Such and so finely bolted^D didst thou seem.

And thus thy fall hath left a kind of blot,
To mark the full-fraught man and best indu'd.

With some suspicion. I will weep for thee;

For this revolt of thine, methinks, is like
Another fall of man^N. Their faults are open;
Arrest them to the answer of the law;
And God acquit them of their practices^{D7}!

Exe. I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Richard
Earl of Cambridge.

I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Henry Lord
Scroop of Masham.

I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Thomas
Grey, knight, of Northumberland. 150

Scroop. Our purposes God justly hath discover'd;
And I repent my fault more than my death;

Which I beseech your highness to forgive,
Although my body pay the price of it.

Cam. For me, the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended;
But God be thanked for prevention,
Which I in sufferance heartily will rejoice,
Beseeching God and you to pardon me.

160

Grey. Never did faithful subject more rejoice
At the discovery of most dangerous treason
Than I do at this hour joy o'er myself,
Prevented from a damned enterprise.
My fault, but not my body, pardon, sovereign.

K. Hen. God quit you in his mercy! Hear your sentence.
You have conspir'd against our royal person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden earnest^P of our death;
Wherein you would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude, 171
His subjects to oppression and contempt,
And his whole kingdom into desolation.
Touching our person seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you have sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. Get you therefore hence,
Poor miserable wretches, to your death;
The taste whereof, God of his mercy give
You patience to endure, and true repentance 180
Of all your dear offences! Bear them hence.

[*Exeunt Cambridge, Scroop, and Grey, guarded.*
Now, lords, for France; the enterprise whereof
Shall be to you as us like glorious.
We doubt not of a fair and lucky war,

Since God so graciously hath brought to light
This dangerous treason lurking in our way
To hinder our beginnings. We doubt not now
But every rub^d is smoothed on our way.
Then forth, dear countrymen; let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God, 190
Putting it straight in expedition.
Cheerly to sea; the signs of war advanceⁿ;
No king of England, if not king of France. [Exeunt.

SCENE III. *London. Before a tavern.*

Enter PISTOL, Hostess, Nym, BARDOLPH, and Boy.

Host. Prithee, honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to Staines.

Pist. No; for my manly heart doth yearn.

Bardolph, be blithe; Nym, rouse thy vaunting veins;
Boy, bristle thy courage up; for Falstaff he is dead,
And we must yearn therefore.

Bard. Would I were with him, wheresome'er he is, either in heaven or in hell! 8

Host. Nay, sure, he's not in hell; he's in Arthur's bosom, if ever man went to Arthur's bosom. A^d made a finer end, and went away an it had been any christomⁿ child. A' parted even just between twelve and one, even at the turning o' the tide. For after I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and a' babbled of green fieldsⁿ. "How now, Sir John!" quoth I, "what, man! be o' good cheer." So a' cried out, "God, God, God!"

three or four times. Now I, to comfort him, bid him a' should not think of God; I hoped there was no need to trouble himself with any such thoughts yet. So a' bade me lay more clothes on his feet; I put my hand into the bed and felt them, and they were as cold as any stone; then I felt to his knees, and they were as cold as any stone, and so up'ard and up'ard, and all was as cold as any stone.

Nym. They say he cried out ofⁿ sack.

Host. Ay, that a' did.

Bard. And ofⁿ women.

Host. Nay, that a' did not.

30

Boy. Yes, that a' did; and said they were devils incarnate.

Host. A' could never abide carnation; 'twas a colour he never liked.

Boy. Do you not remember, a' saw a flea stick upon Bardolph's nose, and a' said it was a black soulⁿ burning in hell-fire?

Bard. Well, the fuel is gone that maintained that fire; that's all the riches I got in his service.

Nym. Shall we shog? the King will be gone from Southampton.

Pist. Come, let's away. My love, give me thy lips.

40

Look to my chattels and my movables;

Let senses rule; the word is "Pitch and Payⁿ";

Trust none;

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer-cakes,

And hold-fast is the only dog, my duck;

Therefore, Cavetoⁿ be thy counsellor.

Go, clear thy crystalsⁿ. Yoke-fellows in arms,

Let us to France; like horse-leeches, my boys,

To suck, to suck, the very blood to suck!

Boy. And that's but unwholesome food, they say.

50

Pist. Touch her soft mouth, and march.

Bard. Farewell, hostess. [Kissing her.
Nym. I cannot kiss, that is the humour of it; but, adieu.
Pist. Let housewifery appear; keep close, I thee command.
Host. Farewell; adieu. [Exit.]

SCENE IV. France. The KING'S Palace.

Flourish. Enter the FRENCH KING, the DAUPHIN, the DUKES OF BERRI and BRETAGNE, the CONSTABLE, and others.

Fr. King. Thus comes the English with full power upon us;
 And more than carefully it us concerns
 To answer royally in our defences.
 Therefore the Dukes of Berri and of Bretagne,
 Of Brabant and of Orleans, shall make forth,
 And you, Prince Dauphin, with all swift dispatch,
 To line^{d3} and new repair our towns of war
 With men of courage and with means defendant;
 For England his approaches makes as fierce
 As waters to the sucking of a gulf^{d3}. 10
 It fits us then to be as provident
 As fear may teach us out of late examples
 Left by the fatal and neglected English
 Upon our fields.

Dau. My most redoubted father,
 It is most meet we arm us 'gainst the foe;
 For peace itself should not so dull a kingdom,
 Though war nor no known quarrel were in question,
 But that defences, musters, preparations,
 Should be maintain'd, assembl'd and collected,
 As were a war in expectation. 20
 Therefore, I say 'tis meet we all go forth

To view the sick and feeble parts of France.
 And let us do it with no show of fear;
 No, with no more than if we heard that England
 Were busi'd with a Whitsun morris-dance^N;
 For, my good liege, she is so idly king'd,
 Her sceptre so fantastically borne
 By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
 That fear attends her not.

Con. O peace, Prince Dauphin!

You are too much mistaken in this king.
 Question your grace the late ambassadors,
 With what great state he heard their embassy,
 How well suppli'd with noble counsellors,
 How modest in exception^N, and withal
 How terrible in constant resolution,
 And you shall find his vanities forespent
 Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
 Covering discretion with coat of folly^r;
 As gardeners do with ordure hide those roots
 That shall first spring and be most delicate.

30

40

Dau. Well, 't is not so, my Lord High Constable;
 But though we think it so, it is no matter.
 In cases of defence 't is best to weigh
 The enemy more mighty than he seems;
 So the proportions of defence are fill'd,
 Which of a weak and niggardly projection
 Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting
 A little cloth.

Fr. King. Think we King Harry strong;
 And, princes, look you strongly arm to meet him.
 The kindred of him hath been flesh'd^D upon us;
 And he is bred out of that bloody strain
 That haunted us in our familiar paths.

50

Witness our too much memorable shame
When Cressyⁿ battle fatally was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd by the hand
Of that black name, Edward, Black Prince of Wales;
Whiles that his mountain sire, on mountain standing,
Up in the air, crown'd with the golden sun,
Saw his heroical seed, and smil'd to see him,
Mangle the work of nature and deface 60
The patterns that by God and by French fathers
Had twenty years been made. This is a stem
Of that victorious stock; and let us fear
The native mightiness and fate of him.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. Ambassadors from Harry King of England
Do crave admittance to your majesty.

Fr. King. We'll give them present audience. Go, and
bring them. [Exeunt *Messenger and certain Lords.*
You see this chaseⁿ is hotly follow'd, friends.

Dau. Turn head, and stop pursuit; for coward dogs
Most spend their mouths when what they seem to
threaten 70

Runs far before them. Good my sovereign,
Take up the English short, and let them know
Of what a monarchy you are the head.
Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As self-neglecting.

Re-enter Lords, with EXETER and train.

Fr. King. From our brother England?

Exe. From him; and thus he greets your majesty.
He wills you, in the name of God Almighty,

That you divest yourself, and lay apart
 The borrow'd glories that by gift of heaven,
 By law of nature and of nations, 'long
 To him and to his heirs; namely, the crown
 And all wide-stretch'd honours that pertain
 By custom and the ordinance of times
 Unto the crown of France. That you may know
 'Tis no sinister nor no awkward claim,
 Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days,
 Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd,
 He sends you this most memorable line,
 In every branch truly demonstrative;
 Willing you overlook this pedigree.
 And when you find him evenlyⁿ deriv'd
 From his most fam'd of famous ancestors,
 Edward the Third, he bids you then resign
 Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held
 From him the native and true challenger^p.

Fr. King. Or else what follows?

Exe. Bloody constraint; for if you hide the crown
 Even in your hearts, there will he rake for it.
 Therefore in fierce tempest is he coming,
 In thunder and in earthquake, like a Jove,
 That, if requiring fail, he will compel;
 And bids you, in the bowels of the Lordⁿ,
 Deliver up the crown, and to take mercy
 On the poor souls for whom this hungry war
 Opens his vasty jaws; and on your head
 Turning the widows' tears, the orphans' cries,
 The dead men's blood, the pining maidens' groans,
 For husbands, fathers, and betrothed lovers,
 That shall be swallow'd in this controversy.
 This is his claim, his threatening, and my message;

80

90

100

Unless the Dauphin be in presence here,
To whom expressly I bring greeting too.

Fr. King. For us, we will consider of this further.
To-morrow shall you bear our full intent
Back to our brother England.

Dau. For the Dauphin,
I stand here for him. What to him from England?

Exe. Scorn and defiance; slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not misbecome
The mighty sender, doth he prize you at:
Thus says my king. An if your father's highness 120
Do not, in grant of all demands at large,
Sweeten the bitter mock you sent his majesty,
He'll call you to so hot an answer of it,
That caves and womby vaultages of France^N
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock
In second accent of his ordinance^{D5}.

Dau. Say, if my father render fair return,
It is against my will; for I desire
Nothing but odds^{D2} with England. To that end,
As matching to his youth and vanity, 130
I did present him with the Paris balls.

Exe. He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,
Were it the mistress-court^N of mighty Europe.
And be assur'd you'll find a difference,
As we his subjects have in wonder found,
Between the promise of his greener days
And these he masters now. Now he weighs time
Even to the utmost grain; that you shall read
In your own losses, if he stay in France.

Fr. King. To-morrow shall you know our mind at full. 140

Exe. Dispatch us with all speed, lest that our king
Come here himself to question our delay;

For he is footed in this land already.

Fr. King. You shall be soon dispatch'd with fair conditions.
A night is but small breath and little pause
To answer matters of this consequence.

[*Flourish. Exeunt.*]



KING CHARLES VI OF FRANCE

ACT III

PROLOGUE

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Thus with imagin'd wing our swift scene flies
In motion of no less celerity
Than that of thought. Suppose that you have seen
The well-appointed king at Hampton pier
Embark his royalty; and his brave fleet
With silken streamers the young Phœbus^x fanning.
Play with your fancies, and in them behold
Upon the hempen tackle ship-boys climbing;
Hear the shrill whistle which doth order give
To sounds confus'd; behold the threaden sails, 10
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. O, do but think
You stand upon the rivage^b and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet majestical,
Holding due course to Harfleur. Follow, follow!
Grapple your minds to sternage of this navy,
And leave your England, as dead midnight still,
Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
Either past or not arriv'd to pith and puissance; 20
For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France?
Work, work your thoughts, and therein see a siege;
Behold the ordinance on their carriages,

With fatal mouths gaping on girded Harfleur.
Suppose the ambassador from the French comes back;
Tells Harry that the King doth offer him
Katharine his daughter, and with her, to dowry, 30
Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms.
The offer likes not; and the nimble gunner
With linstock now the devilish cannon touches,
[*Alarum^{DN}, and chambers^D go off.*]
And down goes all before them. Still be kind,
And eke out our performance with your mind. [Exit.]



A STREET IN HARFLEUR

SCENE I. *France. Before Harfleur.*

Alarum. Enter KING HENRY, EXETER, BEDFORD, GLOUCESTER, and Soldiers, with scaling-ladders.

K. Hen. Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more,

Or close the wall up with our English dead!
 In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
 As modest stillness and humility;
 But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
 Then imitate the action of the tiger;
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood^N,
 Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage.
 Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
 Let it pry through the portage^D of the head 10
 Like the brass cannon^R; let the brow o'erwhelm it
 As fearfully as doth a galled rock
 O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
 Swill'd^N with the wild and wasteful ocean.
 Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide,
 Hold hard the breath and bend up every spirit
 To his full height. On, on, you noblest English,
 Whose blood is fet^D from fathers of war-proof^N!
 Fathers that, like so many Alexanders,
 Have in these parts from morn till even fought 20
 And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument^{D5}!
 Dishonour not your mothers; now attest
 That those whom you call'd fathers did beget you!
 Be copy now to men of grosser blood,
 And teach them how to war. And you, good yeomen,
 Whose limbs were made in England, show us here

The mettle of your pasture; let us swear
 That you are worth your breeding, which I doubt not;
 For there is none of you so mean and base,
 That hath not noble lustre in your eyes. 30
 I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
 Straining upon the start^N. The game's afoot;
 Follow your spirit, and upon this charge
 Cry "God for Harry, England, and Saint George^N!"
 [Exeunt. *Alarum, and chambers go off.*

SCENE II. *The same.*

Enter Nym, BARDOLPH, PISTOL, and Boy.

Bard. On, on, on, on, on! to the breach, to the breach;
Nym. Pray thee, corporal, stay, the knocks are too hot!
 and, for mine own part, I have not a case^N of lives. The
 humour of it is too hot, that is the very plain-song^N of it.
Pist. The plain-song is most just, for humours do abound:

Knocks go and come; God's vassals droop and die;
 And sword and shield,
 In bloody field,
 Doth win immortal fame.

Boy. Would I were in an alehouse in London! I would
 give all my fame for a pot of ale and safety. 11

Pist. And I:

If wishes would prevail with me,
 My purpose should not fail with me,
 But thither would I hie.

Boy. As duly, but not as truly,
 As bird doth sing on bough.

Enter Fluellen.

Flu. Up to the breach, you dogs! avaunt, you cullions!
[Driving them forward.

Pist. Be merciful, great duke, to men of mould!

Abate thy rage, abate thy manly rage,

20

Abate thy rage, great duke!

Good bawcock^D, bate thy rage; use lenity, sweet chuck^{D3}!

Nym. These be good humours! your honour wins bad
humours. [Exeunt all but Boy.

Boy. As young as I am, I have observed these three swashers. I am boy to them all three; but all they three, though they would serve me, could not be man^N to me; for indeed three such antics do not amount to a man. For Bardolph, he is white-livered and red-faced; by the means whereof a' faces it out, but fights not. For Pistol, he hath a killing tongue and a quiet sword; by the means whereof a' breaks words, and keeps whole weapons. For Nym, he hath heard that men of few words are the best men; and therefore he scorns to say his prayers, lest a' should be thought a coward. But his few bad words are matched with as few good deeds; for a' never broke any man's head but his own, and that was against a post when he was drunk. They will steal any thing, and call it purchase^N. Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three half-pence^N. Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a fire-shovel; I knew by that piece of service the men would carry coals^N. They would have me as familiar with men's pockets as their gloves or their handkerchers; which makes much against my manhood, if I should take from another's pocket to put into mine; for it is plain pocketing up of wrongs^N. I must

leave them, and seek some better service; their villany goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must cast it up.

[Exit. 50]

Re-enter FLUELLEN, GOWER following.

Gow. Captain Fluellen, you must come presently to the mines; the Duke of Gloucester would speak with you.

Flu. To the mines! tell you the duke, it is not so good to come to the mines; for, look you, the mines is not according to the disciplines of the war; the concavities of it is not sufficient; for, look you, the athversary, you may discuss unto the Duke, look you, is digit himself four yard under the countermines. By Cheshu, I think a' will plow up all, if there is not better directions.

Gow. The Duke of Gloucester, to whom the order of the siege is given, is altogether directed by an Irishman, a very valiant gentleman, i' faith.

62

Flu. It is Captain Macmorris, is it not?

Gow. I think it be.

Flu. By Cheshu, he is an ass, as in the world; I will verify as much in his beard. He has no more directions in the true disciplines of the wars, look you, of the Roman disciplines, than is a puppy-dog.

Enter MACMORRIS and Captain JAMY.

Gow. Here a' comes; and the Scots captain, Captain Jamy, with him.

70

Flu. Captain Jamy is a marvellous falorous gentleman, that is certain; and of great expedition and knowledge in the auncient wars, upon my particular knowledge of his directions. By Cheshu, he will maintain his argument as well as any military man in the world, in the disciplines of the pristine wars of the Romans.

Jamy. I say gud-day, Captain Fluellen.

Flu. God-den^N to your worship, good Captain James.

Gow. How now, Captain Macmorris! have you quit the mines? have the pioners given o'er? 80

Mac. By Chrish, la! tish ill done; the work ish give over, the trumpet sound the retreat. By my hand, I swear, and my father's soul, the work ish ill done; it ish give over. I would have blowed up the town, so Chrish save me, la! in an hour. O, tish ill done, tish ill done; by my hand, tish ill done!

Flu. Captain Macmorris, I beseech you now, will you vout-safe me, look you, a few disputationes with you, as partly touching or concerning the disciplines of the war, the Roman wars, in the way of argument, look you, and friendly communication; partly to satisfy my opinion, and partly for the satisfaction, look you, of my mind, as touching the direction of the military discipline; that is the point. 94

Jamy. It sall be vary gud, gud feith, gud captains bath; and I sall quit^{D3} you with gud leve, as I may pick occasion; that sall I, marry^D.

Mac. It is no time to discourse, so Chrish save me; the day is hot, and the weather, and the wars, and the King, and the dukes; it is no time to discourse. The town is beseeched, and the trumpet call us to the breach; and we talk, and, be Chrish, do nothing. 'T is shame for us all; so God sa"^N me, 't is shame to stand still; it is shame, by my hand. And there is throats to be cut, and works to be done; and there ish nothing done, so Chrish sa' me, la! 106

Jamy. By the mess^N, ere theise eyes of mine take themselves to slomber, I'll de gud service, or I'll lig i' the grund for it; ay, or go to death; and I'll pay't as valor-

ously as I may, that sall I suerly do, that is the breff
and the long. Marry^P, I wad full fain heard some ques-
tion 'tween you tway.

Flu. Captain Macmorris, I think, look you, under your
correction, there is not many of your nation —

Mac. Of my nation! What ish my nation? What ish my
nation? Who talks of my nation ish a villain, and a
bastard, and a knave, and a rascal. 117

Flu. Look you, if you take the matter otherwise than is
meant, Captain Macmorris, peradventure I shall think
you do not use me with that affability as in discretion
you ought to use me, look you; being as good a man
as yourself, both in the disciplines of war, and in the
derivation of my birth, and in other particularities.

Mac. I do not know you so good a man as myself. So Chrish
save me, I will cut off your head. 125

Gow. Gentlemen both, you will mistake each other.

Jamy. A! that's a foul fault. [A parley sounded.]

Gow. The town sounds a parley.

Flu. Captain Macmorris, when there is more better oppor-
tunity to be requir'd, look you, I will be so bold as to
tell you I know the disciplines of war; and there is an
end. [Exeunt.]

SCENE III. *The same. Before the gates.*

*The Governor and some Citizens on the walls; the English
forces below.*

Enter KING HENRY and his train.

K. Hen. How yet resolves the governor of the town?
This is the latest parle we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves,

Or like to men proud of destruction
Defy us to our worst; for, as I am a soldier,
A name that in my thoughts becomes me best,
If I begin the battery once again,
I will not leave the half-achiev'd Harfleur
Till in her ashes she lie buried.

The gates of mercy shall be all shut up, 10
And the flesh'dⁿ soldier, rough and hard of heart,
In liberty of bloody hand shall range
With conscience wide as hell, mowing like grass
Your fresh-fair virgins and your flowering infants.
What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames like to the prince of fiends,
Do, with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
Enlink'd to waste and desolation?

What is 't to me, when you yourselves are cause, 20
If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing violation?
What rein can hold licentious wickedness
When down the hill he holds his fierce career?
We may as bootless spend our vain command
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send precepts to the leviathan
To come ashore. Therefore, you men of Harfleur,
Take pity of your town and of your people,
Whiles yet my soldiers are in my command;
Whiles yet the cool and temperate wind of grace 30
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of heady murther, spoil, and villany.
If not, why, in a moment look to see
The blind and bloody soldier with foul hand
Defile the locks of your shrill-shrieking daughters;
Your fathers taken by the silver beards,

And their most reverend heads dash'd to the walls;
 Your naked infants spitted upon pikes,
 Whiles the mad mothers with their howls confus'd
 Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry 40
 At Herod's bloody-hunting slaughtermen^N.
 What say you? will you yield, and this avoid,
 Or, guilty in defence, be thus destroy'd?

Gov. Our expectation hath this day an end.

The Dauphin, whom of succours we entreated,
 Returns us that his powers are yet not ready
 To raise so great a siege. Therefore, great King,
 We yield our town and lives to thy soft mercy.
 Enter our gates; dispose of us and ours;
 For we no longer are defensible. 50

K. Hen. Open your gates. Come, uncle Exeter,
 Go you and enter Harfleur; there remain,
 And fortify it strongly 'gainst the French;
 Use mercy to them all. For us, dear uncle,
 The winter coming on and sickness growing
 Upon our soldiers, we will retire to Calais.
 To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest;
 To-morrow for the march are we addrest.

[Flourish^N. *The King and his train enter the town.*

SCENE IV. *The French King's Palace.*

Enter KATHARINE and ALICE.

Kath. Alice, tu as été en Angleterre, et tu parles bien le langage^N.

Alice. Un peu, madame.

Kath. Je te prie, m'enseignez; il faut que j' apprenne à parler. Comment appelez-vous la main en Anglois?

Alice. La main? elle est appelée de hand.

Kath. De hand. Et les doigts?

Alice Les doigts? ma foi, j'oublie les doigts; mais je me souviendrai. Les doigts? je pense qu'ils sont appelés de fingres; oui, de fingres. 10

Kath. La main, de hand; les doigts, de fingres. Je pense que je suis le bon écolier; j' ai gagné deux mots d'Anglois vîtement. Comment appelez-vous les ongles?

Alice. Les ongles? nous les appelons de nails.

Kath. De nails. Ecoutez; dites-moi, si je parle bien; de hand, de fingres, et de nails.

Alice. C'est bien dit, madame; il est fort bon Anglois.

Kath. Dites-moi l'Anglois pour le bras.

Alice. De arm, madame.

Kath. Et le coude. 20

Alice. De elbow.

Kath. De elbow. Je m'en fais la répétition de tous les mots que vous m'avez appris dès à présent.

Alice. Il est trop difficile, madame, comme je pense.

Kath. Excusez-moi, Alice; écoutez; de hand, de fingres, de nails, de arma, de bilbow.

Alice. De elbow, madame.

Kath. O Signeur Dieu, je m'en oublie! de elbow. Comment appelez-vous le col?

Alice. De neck, madame. 30

Kath. De nick. Et le menton?

Alice. De chin.

Kath. De sin. Le col, de nick; le menton, de sin.

Alice. Oui. Sauf votre honneur, en vérité, vous prononcez les mots aussi droit que les natifs d'Angelterre.

Kath. Je ne doute point d' apprendre, par la grace de Dieu, et en peu de temps.

Alice. N'avez vous pas déjà oublié ce que je vous ai enseigné?

Kath. Non, je reciterai à vous promptement; de hand, de fingres, de mails,—

40

Alice. De nails, madame.

Kath. De nails, de arm, de ilbow.

Alice. Sauf votre honneur, de elbow.

Kath. Ainsi dis-je; de elbow, de nick, et de sin. Comment appelez-vous le pied et la robe?

Alice. De foot, madame; et de coun.

Kath. De foot et de coun! O Seigneur Dieu! ce sont mots de son mauvais, corruptible, gros, et impudique, et non pour les dames d'honneur d'user; je ne voudrais prononcer ces mots devant les seigneurs de France pour tout le monde. Foh! le foot et le coun! Néanmoins, je réciterai une autre fois ma leçon ensemble; de hand, de fingres, de nails, de arm, de elbow, de nick, de sin, de foot, de coun.

50

Alice. Excellent, madame!

Kath. C'est assez pour une fois; allons-nous à dîner.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE V. *The same.*

Enter the KING OF FRANCE, the DAUPHIN, the DUKE OF BOURBON, the CONSTABLE OF FRANCE, and others.

Fr. King. 'Tis certain he hath pass'd the river Somme.

Con. And if he be not fought withal^D, my lord,

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,

And give our vineyards to a barbarous people.

Dau. O Dieu vivant^N! shall a few sprays^N of us,

The emptying of our fathers' luxury^{D3},

Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,

Spurt up so suddenly into the clouds,

And overlook their grafters?

Bour. Normans, but bastard Normans, Norman bastards! 10

Mort de ma vie^N! if they march along
Unfought withal, but I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery^D and a dirty farm
In that nook-shotten^N isle of Albion.

Con. Dieu de batailles^N! where have they this mettle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw, and dull,
On whom, as in despite, the sun looks pale,
Killing their fruit with frowns? Can sodden^N water,
A drench^P for sur-rein'd^P jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct^{P3} their cold blood to such valiant heat? 20
And shall our quick^P blood, spirited with wine,
Seem frosty? O, for honour of our land,
Let us not hang like roping^R icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Poor we may call them in their native lords^N.

Dau. By faith and honour,
Our madams mock at us, and plainly say
Our mettle is bred out.

Bour. They bid us to the English dancing-schools, 30
And teach lavoltas^P high and swift corantos^P;
Saying our grace is only in our heels,
And that we are most lofty runaways.

Fr. King. Where is Montjoy the herald? speed him hence;
Let him greet England with our sharp defiance.
Up, princes! and, with spirit of honour edg'd
More sharper than your swords, hie to the field:
Charles Delabreth, High Constable of France;
You Dukes of Orleans, Bourbon, and of Berri,
Alençon, Brabant, Bar, and Burgundy; 40
Jaques Chatillon, Rambures, Vaudemont,
Beaumont, Grandpré, Roussi, and Fauconberg,
Foix, Lestrale, Bouciqualt, and Charolois —

High dukes, great princes, barons, lords, and knights,
For your great seats now quit you of great shames^N.
Bar Harry England, that sweeps through our land
With pennons painted in the blood of Harfleur;
Rush on his host, as doth the melted snow
Upon the valleys, whose low vassal seat
The Alps doth spit and void his rheum upon; 50
Go down upon him, you have power enough,
And in a captive chariot into Rouen
Bring him our prisoner.

Con. This becomes the great.

Sorry am I his numbers are so few,
His soldiers sick and famish'd in their march;
For I am sure, when he shall see our army,
He'll drop his heart into the sink of fear,
And for achievement offer us his ransomⁿ.

Fr. King. Therefore, Lord Constable, haste on Montjoy;
And let him say to England that we send
To know what willing ransom he will give.
Prince Dauphin, you shall stay with us in Rouen.

Davy. Not so. I do beseech your majesty.

Fr. King. Be patient, for you shall remain with us.

Now forth, Lord Constable and princes all,
And quickly bring us word of England's fall. [Exeunt.

SCENE VI. *The English camp in Picardy.*

Enter GOWER and FLUELLEN, meeting.

Gow. How now, Captain Fluellen! come you from the bridge?

Flu. I assure you, there is very excellent services committed at the bridge.

Gow. Is the Duke of Exeter safe?

Flu. The Duke of Exeter is as magnanimous as Agamem-

non^{MN}; and a man that I love and honour with my soul, and my heart, and my duty, and my life, and my living, and my uttermost power. He is not — God be praised and blessed! — any hurt in the world; but keeps the bridge most valiantly, with excellent discipline. There is an aunchient lieutenant there at the bridge; I think in my very conscience he is as valiant a man as Mark Antony; and he is a man of no estimation in the world; but I did see him do as gallant service.

14

Gow. What do you call him?

Flu. He is called Aunchient Pistol.

Gow. I know him not.

Enter PISTOL.

Flu. Here is the man.

Pist. Captain, I thee beseech to do me favours;
The Duke of Exeter doth love thee well.

20

Flu. Ay, I praise God; and I have merited some love at his hands.

Pist. Bardolph, a soldier, firm and sound of heart,
And of buxom valour, hath, by cruel fate,
And giddy Fortune's furious fickle wheel^N,
That goddess blind,
That stands upon the rolling restless stone —

Flu. By your patience, Aunchient Pistol. Fortune is painted blind, with a muffler afore her eyes, to signify to you that Fortune is blind; and she is painted also with a wheel, to signify to you, which is the moral of it, that she is turning, and inconstant, and mutability, and variation; and her foot, look you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which rolls, and rolls, and rolls. In good truth, the poet makes a most excellent description of it: Fortune is an excellent moral^N.

36

Pist. Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him;
 For he hath stolen a pax^{D2}, and hanged must a' be,
 A damned death!

Let gallows gape for dogs; let man go free,
 And let not hemp his wind pipe suffocate;
 But Exeter hath given the doom of death
 For pax of little price.

Therefore, go speak; the Duke will hear thy voice;
 And let not Bardolph's vital thread be cut
 With edge of penny cord and vile reproach.

Speak, captain, for his life, and I will thee requite.

Flu. Aunchient Pistol, I do partly understand your meaning.

Pist. Why then, rejoice therefore.

49

Flu. Certainly, aunchient, it is not a thing to rejoice at;
 for if, look you, he were my brother, I would desire the
 Duke to use his good pleasure, and put him to execution;
 for discipline ought to be used.

Pist. Die and be damn'd! and figo^N for thy friendship!

Flu. It is well.

Pist. The fig of Spain.

[Exit.]

Flu. Very good.

Gow. Why, this is an arrant counterfeit rascal; I remember
 him now; a bawd, a cutpurse^D.

59

Flu. I'll assure you, a' uttered as brave words at the bridge
 as you shall see in a summer's day. But it is very well;
 what he has spoke to me, that is well, I warrant you,
 when time is serve.

Gow. Why, 'tis a gull, a fool, a rogue, that now and then
 goes to the wars, to grace himself at his return into Lon-
 don under the form of a soldier. And such fellows are
 perfect in the great commanders' names; and they will
 learn you by rote where services were done; at such and
 such a sconce^D, at such a breach, at such a convoy; who

came off bravely, who was shot, who disgraced, what terms the enemy stood on; and this they con^p perfectly in the phrase of war, which they trick up with new-tuned oaths. And what a beard of the general's cutⁿ and a horrid suit of the camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-washed wits, is wonderful to be thought on. But you must learn to know such slanders of the age, or else you may be marvellously mistook.

77

Flu. I tell you what, Captain Gower; I do perceive he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the world he is. If I find a hole in his coat, I will tell him my mind. [Drum heard.] Hark you, the King is coming, and I must speak with him from the bridge.

Drum and colours. Enter KING HENRY, GLOUCESTER, and
Soldiers.

God bless your majesty!

K. Hen. How now, Fluellen! camest thou from the bridge?

Flu. Ay, so please your majesty. The Duke of Exeter has very gallantly maintained the bridge; the French is gone off, look you; and there is gallant and most brave passagesⁿ. Marry, the athversary was have possession of the bridge; but he is enforced to retire, and the Duke of Exeter is master of the bridge. I can tell your majesty, the duke is a brave man.

91

K. Hen. What men have you lost, Fluellen?

Flu. The perdition of the athversary hath been very great, reasonable great. Marry, for my part, I think the Duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be executed for robbing a church, one Bardolph, if your majesty know the man. His face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames o' fire; and his lips blows at his nose, and it is like a coal of fire, sometimes blue and

sometimes red; but his nose is executed, and his fire's out.

101

K. Hen. We would have all such offenders so cut off; and we give express charge, that in our marches through the country, there be nothing compelled from the villages, nothing taken but paid for, none of the French upbraided or abused in disdainful language; for when lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

Tucket. Enter MONTJOY.

Mont. You know me by my habit.

K. Hen. Well then I know thee. What shall I know of thee?

110

Mont. My master's mind.

K. Hen. Unfold it.

Mont. Thus says my King: Say thou to Harry of England: Though we seemed dead, we did but sleep; advantage is a better soldier than rashness. Tell him we could have rebuked him at Harfleur, but that we thought not good to bruise an injury till it were full ripe. Now we speak upon our cue^N, and our voice is imperial. England shall repent his folly, see his weakness, and admire our sufferance. Bid him therefore consider of his ransom, which must proportion the losses we have borne, the subjects we have lost, the disgrace we have digested; which in weight to re-answer, his pettiness would bow under. For our losses, his exchequer^P is too poor; for the effusion of our blood, the muster of his kingdom too faint a number; and for our disgrace, his own person, kneeling at our feet, but a weak and worthless satisfaction. To this add defiance; and tell him, for conclusion, he hath betrayed his followers, whose condemnation is

pronounced. So far my King and master; so much my office.

131

K. Hen. What is thy name? I know thy quality^N.

Mont. Montjoy.

K. Hen. Thou dost thy office fairly. Turn thee back,

And tell thy King I do not seek him now;

But could be willing to march on to Calais

Without impeachment^P; for, to say the sooth,

Though 'tis no wisdom to confess so much

Unto an enemy of craft and vantage^N,

My people are with sickness much enfeebl'd;

140

My numbers lessen'd, and those few I have

Almost no better than so many French;

Who when they were in health, I tell thee, herald,

I thought upon one pair of English legs

Did march three Frenchmen. Yet, forgive me, God,

That I do brag thus! This your air of France

Hath blown that vice in me; I must repent.

Go therefore, tell thy master here I am;

My ransom is this frail and worthless trunk,

My army but a weak and sickly guard;

150

Yet, God before, tell him we will come on,

Though France himself and such another neighbour

Stand in our way. There's for thy labour, Montjoy.

Go, bid thy master well advise himself:

If we may pass, we will; if we be hinder'd,

We shall your tawny ground with your red blood

Discolour. And so, Montjoy, fare you well.

The sum of all our answer is but this:

We would not seek a battle, as we are;

Nor, as we are, we say we will not shun it:

160

So tell your master.

Mont. I shall deliver so. Thanks to your highness. [Exit.

Glou. I hope they will not come upon us now.

K. Hen. We are in God's hand, brother, not in theirs.

March to the bridge; it now draws toward night.

Beyond the river we'll encamp ourselves,

And on to-morrow bid them march away. [Exeunt.]

SCENE VII. *The French camp, near Agincourt.*

Enter the CONSTABLE OF FRANCE, the LORD RAMBURES, ORLEANS, DAUPHIN, with others.

Con. Tut! I have the best armour of the world. Would it were day!

Orl. You have an excellent armour; but let my horse have his due.

Con. It is the best horse of Europe.

Orl. Will it never be morning?

Dau. My Lord of Orleans, and my Lord High Constable, you talk of horse and armour?

Orl. You are as well provided of both as any prince in the world. 10

Dau. What a long night is this! I will not change my horse with any that treads but on four pasterns^p. Ça, haⁿ! he bounds from the earth, as if his entrails were hairsⁿ; le cheval volantⁿ, the Pegasus^m, chez les narines de feuⁿ! When I bestride him, I soar, I am a hawk; he trots the air; the earth sings when he touches it; the basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of Hermes^m.

Orl. He's of the colour of the nutmeg.

Dau. And of the heat of the ginger. It is a beast for Perseus^m; he is pure air and fire; and the dull elements of earth and waterⁿ never appear in him, but only in patient stillness while his rider mounts him; he is indeed a horse;

and all other jades you may call beasts. 23

Con. Indeed, my lord, it is a most absolute and excellent horse.

Dau. It is the prince of palfreys; his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage.

Orl. No more, cousin.

Dau. Nay, the man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, vary deserved praise on my palfrey. It is a theme as fluent as the sea; turn the sands into eloquent tongues, and my horse is argument^{d4} for them all. 'Tis a subject for a sovereign to reason on, and for a sovereign's sovereign to ride on, and for the world, familiar to us and unknown, to lay apart their particular functions and wonder at him. I once writ a sonnet in his praise and began thus: "Wonder of nature," — 38

Orl. I have heard a sonnet begin so to one's mistress.

Dau. Then did they imitate that which I composed to my courser, for my horse is my mistress.

Orl. Your mistress bears well.

Dau. Me well; which is the prescript praise and perfection of a good and particular mistress.

Con. Nay, for methought yesterday your mistress shrewdly shook your back.

Dau. So perhaps did yours.

Con. Mine was not bridled.

Dau. O then belike she was old and gentle; and you rode, like a kern^p of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait strossers^N. 51

Con. You have good judgment in horsemanship.

Dau. Be warned by me, then: they that ride so, and ride not warily, fall into foul bogs. I had rather have my horse to my mistress.

Con. I had as lief have my mistress a jade.

Dau. I tell thee, Constable, my mistress wears his own hairⁿ.

Con. I could make as true a boast as that, if I had a sow to my mistress. 60

Dau. "Le chien est retourné à son propre vomissement, et la truie lavée au bourbierⁿ:" thou makest use of any thing.

Con. Yet do I not use my horse for my mistress, or any such proverb so little kin to the purpose.

Ram. My Lord Constable, the armour that I saw in your tent to-night, are those stars or suns upon it?

Con. Stars, my lord.

Dau. Some of them will fall to-morrow, I hope.

Con. And yet my sky shall not want. 70

Dau. That may be, for you bear a many superfluously, and 'twere more honour some were away.

Con. Even as your horse bears your praises; who would trot as well, were some of your brags dismounted.

Dau. Would I were able to load him with his desert! Will it never be day? I will trot to-morrow a mile, and my way shall be paved with English faces.

Con. I will not say so, for fear I should be faced out of my way; but I would it were morning, for I would fain be about the ears of the English. 80

Ram. Who will go to hazardⁿ with me for twenty prisoners?

Con. You must first go yourself to hazard, ere you have them.

Dau. 'Tis midnight; I'll go arm myself.

[Exit.]

Orl. The Dauphin longs for morning.

Ram. He longs to eat the English.

Con. I think he will eat all he kills.

Orl. By the white hand of my lady, he's a gallant prince.

Con. Swear by her foot, that she may tread out the oath^N.

Orl. He is simply the most active gentleman of France. 90

Con. Doing is activity; and he will still be doing.

Orl. He never did harm, that I heard of.

Con. Nor will do none to-morrow; he will keep that good name still.

Orl. I know him to be valiant.

Con. I was told that by one that knows him better than you.

Orl. What's he?

Con. Marry^D, he told me so himself; and he said he cared not who knew it.

Orl. He needs not; it is no hidden virtue in him. 100

Con. By my faith, sir, but it is; never any body saw it but his lackey. 'Tis a hooded valour; and when it appears, it will bate^N.

Orl. Ill will never said well.

Con. I will cap that proverb with "There is flattery in friendship."

Orl. And I will take up that with "Give the devil his due."

Con. Well placed, there stands your friend for the devil: have^D at the very eye of that proverb with "A pox of the devil." 110

Orl. You are the better at proverbs, by how much "A fool's bolt^D is soon shot."

Con. You have shot over.

Orl. 'Tis not the first time you were overshot^N.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My Lord High Constable, the English lie within fifteen hundred paces of your tents.

Con. Who hath measured the ground?

Mess. The Lord Grandpré.

Con. A valiant and most expert gentleman. Would it were

day! Alas, poor Harry of England! he longs not for
the dawning as we do. 121

Orl. What a wretched and peevish fellow is this King of
England, to mope with his fat-brained followers so far
out of his knowledge!

Con. If the English had any apprehension, they would run
away.

Orl. That they lack; for if their heads had any intellectual
armour, they could never wear such heavy head-pieces.

Ram. That island of England breeds very valiant creatures;
their mastiffs are of unmatchable courage. 130

Orl. Foolish curs, that run winking^D into the mouth of a
Russian bear and have their heads crushed like rotter
apples! You may as well say, that's a valiant flea tha.
dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion.

Con. Just, just; and the men do sympathize with the mas-
tiffs in robustious and rough coming on, leaving thei.
wits with their wives; and then give them great meals
of beef and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves and
fight like devils. 139

Orl. Ay, but these English are shrewdly out of beef.

Con. Then shall we find to-morrow they have only stomachs^N
to eat and none to fight. Now is it time to arm; come,
shall we about it?

Orl. It is now two o'clock; but, let me see, by ten
We shall have each a hundred Englishmen. [Exeunt.]



"WALKING FROM WATCH TO WATCH, FROM TENT TO TENT"

ACT IV

PROLOGUE

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Now entertain conjecture of a time
When creeping murmur and the poring dark
Fills the wide vessel of the universe.
From camp to camp through the foul womb of night
The hum of either army stilly sounds,
That the fix'd sentinels almost receive
The secret whispers of each other's watch.
Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each battle^N sees the other's umber'd face.

Steed threatens steed, in high and boastful neighs 10
 Piercing the night's dull ear; and from the tents
 The armourers, accomplishing^N the knights,
 With busy hammers closing rivets up,
 Give dreadful note of preparation.
 The country cocks do crow, the clocks do toll,
 And the third hour of drowsy morning name.
 Proud of their numbers and secure in soul,
 The confident and over-lusty French
 Do the low-rated English play at dice;
 And chide the cripple tardy-gaited night 20
 Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
 So tediously away. The poor condemned English,
 Like sacrifices, by their watchful fires
 Sit patiently and inly ruminant
 The morning's danger; and their gesture sad
 Investing lank-lean cheeks and war-worn coats
 Presenteth them unto the gazing moon
 So many horrid ghosts. O now, who will behold
 The royal captain of this ruin'd band
 Walking from watch to watch, from tent to tent, 30
 Let him cry, Praise and glory on his head!
 For forth he goes and visits all his host,
 Bids them good Morrow with a modest smile,
 And calls them brothers, friends and countrymen.
 Upon his royal face there is no note
 How dread an army hath enrounded him;
 Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
 Unto the weary and all-watched night,
 But freshly looks and over-bears attaint
 With cheerful semblance and sweet majesty; 40
 That every wretch, pining and pale before,
 Beholding him, plucks comfort from his looks.

A largess universal like the sun
His liberal eye doth give to every one,
Thawing cold fear, that mean and gentleⁿ all
Behold, as may unworthiness define,
A little touch of Harry in the night.
And so our scene must to the battle fly;
Where — O for pity! — we shall much disgrace
With four or five most vile and ragged foils^p, 50
Right ill-dispos'd in brawl ridiculous,
The name of Agincourt. Yet sit and see,
Minding true things by what their mockeries be.

[Exit.]



HENRY V BEING ARMED BY HIS ESQUIRES

SCENE I. *The English camp at Agincourt.*

Enter KING HENRY, BEDFORD, and GLOUCESTER.

K. Hen. Gloucester, 'tis true that we are in great danger;
The greater therefore should our courage be.
Good morrow, brother Bedford. God Almighty!
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,

Would men observingly distil it out;
 For our bad neighbour makes us early stirrers,
 Which is both healthful and good husbandry.
 Besides, they are our outward consciences,
 And preachers to us all, admonishing
 That we should dress us fairly for our end.
 Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
 And make a moral of the devil himself.

10



SIR THOMAS ERPINGHAM

Enter ERPINGHAM.

Good morrow, old Sir Thomas Erpingham;
 A good soft pillow for that good white head
 Were better than a churlish turf of France.

Erp. Not so, my liege; this lodging likes me better,
 Since I may say, "Now lie I like a king."

K. Hen. 'Tis good for men to love their present pains
 Upon example^N; so the spirit is eas'd.
 And when the mind is quickeñ'd, out of doubt 20
 The organs, though defunct and dead before,

Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
 With casted slough and fresh legerity^D.
 Lend me thy cloak, Sir Thomas. Brothers both,
 Commend me to the princes in our camp;
 Do my good Morrow to them, and anon
 Desire them all to my pavilion.

Glou. We shall, my liege.

Erp. Shall I attend your grace?

K. Hen. No, my good knight;
 Go with my brothers to my lords of England. 30
 I and my bosom must debate a while,
 And then I would no other company.

Erp. The Lord in heaven bless thee, noble Harry!

[*Exeunt all but King.*

K. Hen. God-a-mercy^N, old heart! thou speakest cheerfully.

Enter PISTOL.

Pist. Qui va là^N?

K. Hen. A friend.

Pist. Discuss unto me; art thou officer?

Or art thou base, common, and popular^N?

K. Hen. I am a gentleman of a company.

Pist. Trailest thou the puissant pike? 40

K. Hen. Even so. What are you?

Pist. As good a gentleman as the Emperor.

K. Hen. Then you are a better than the King.

Pist. The King's a bawcock^D, and a heart of gold,

A lad of life, an imp of fame^N;

Of parents good, of fist most valiant.

I kiss his dirty shoe, and from heart-string

I love the lovely bully. What is thy name?

K. Hen. Harry le Roi^N.

Pist. Le Roy! a Cornish name: art thou of Cornish crew?

K. Hen. No, I am a Welshman^{N.}

51

Pist. Knowest thou Fluellen?

K. Hen. Yes.

Pist. Tell him, I'll knock his leek about his pate
Upon Saint Davy's day.

K. Hen. Do not you wear your dagger in your cap that
day, lest he knock that about yours.

Pist. Art thou his friend?

K. Hen. And his kinsman too.

Pist. The figo for thee, then!

60

K. Hen. I thank you; God be with you.

Pist. My name is Pistol called.

[Exit.

K. Hen. It sorts well with your fierceness.

Enter FLUELLEN and GOWER.

Gow. Captain Fluellen!

Flu. So! in the name of Jesu Christ, speak lower. It is
the greatest admiration in the universal world, when
the true and auncient prerogatifes and laws of the wars
is not kept. If you would take the pains but to examine
the wars of Pompey the Great, you shall find, I warrant
you, that there is no tiddle taddle nor pibble pabble in
Pompey's camp; I warrant you, you shall find the cere-
monies of the wars, and the cares of it, and the forms
of it, and the sobriety of it, and the modesty of it, to be
otherwise.

Gow. Why, the enemy is loud; you hear him all night.

Flu. If the enemy is an ass and a fool and a prating cox-
comb^{N.}, is it meet, think you, that we should also, look
you, be an ass and a fool and a prating coxcomb? in
your own conscience, now?

Gow. I will speak lower.

80

Fiu. I pray you and beseech you that you will.

[*Exeunt Gower and Fluellen.*

K. Hen. Though it appear a little out of fashion,
There is much care and valour in this Welshman.

Enter three soldiers, JOHN BATES, ALEXANDER COURT, and MICHAEL WILLIAMS.

Court. Brother John Bates, is not that the morning which
breaks yonder?

Bates. I think it be; but we have no great cause to desire
the approach of day.

Will. We see yonder the beginning of the day, but I think
we shall never see the end of it. Who goes there?

K. Hen. A friend.

90

Will. Under what captain serve you?

K. Hen. Under Sir Thomas Erpingham.

Will. A good old commander and a most kind gentleman.
I pray you, what thinks he of our estate?

K. Hen. Even as men wracked upon a sand^N, that look to
be washed off the next tide.

Bates. He hath not told his thought to the King?

K. Hen. No; nor it is not meet he should. For, though I
speak it to you, I think the King is but a man, as I am.
The violet smells to him as it doth to me; the element^N
shows to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but
human conditions. His ceremonies laid by, in his naked-
ness he appears but a man; and though his affections
are higher mounted than ours, yet, when they stoop,
they stoop with the like wing. Therefore when he sees
reason of fears, as we do, his fears, out of doubt, be of
the same relish as ours are; yet, in reason, no man should
possess him with any appearance of fear, lest he, by
showing it, should dishearten his army.

109

Bates. He may show what outward courage he will; but I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could wish himself in Thames up to the neck; and so I would he were, and I by him, at all adventures, so we were quit here.

K. Hen. By my troth, I will speak my conscience of the King: I think he would not wish himself any where but where he is.

Bates. Then I would he were here alone; so should he be sure to be ransomed, and a many poor men's lives saved.

K. Hen. I dare say you love him not so ill, to wish him here alone, howsoever you speak this to feel other men's minds. Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the King's company, his cause being just and his quarrel honourable.

123

Will. That's more than we know.

Bates. Ay, or more than we should seek after; for we know enough, if we know we are the King's subjects. If his cause be wrong, our obedience to the King wipes the crime of it out of us.

Will. But if the cause be not good, the King himself hath a heavy reckoning to make, when all those legs and arms and heads, chopped off in a battle, shall join together at the latter day and cry all, We died at such a place; some swearing, some crying for a surgeon, some uponⁿ their wives left poor behind them, some uponⁿ the debts they owe, some uponⁿ their children rawly left. I am afeard there are few die well that die in a battle; for how can they charitably dispose of any thing, when blood is their argument^D? Now, if these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the King that led them to it; whom to disobey were against all proportion of subjection.

K. Hen. So, if a son that is by his father sent about merchandise do sinfully miscarry upon the sea, the imputa-

tion of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him; or if a servant, under his master's command transporting a sum of money, be assailed by robbers and die in many irreconciled iniquities, you may call the business of the master the author of the servant's damnation. But this is not so. The King is not bound to answer the particular endings of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death, when they purpose their services. Besides, there is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all unspotted soldiers. Some peradventure have on them the guilt of premeditated and contrived murder; some, of beguiling^{D₁} virgins with the broken seals of perjury; some, making the wars their bulwark, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. Now, if these men have defeated the law and outrun native punishment^N, though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. War is his beadle, war is his vengeance; so that here men are punished for before-breach of the King's laws in now the King's quarrel. Where they feared the death, they have borne life away; and where they would be safe, they perish. Then if they die unprovided, no more is the King guilty of their damnation than he was before guilty of those impieties for the which they are now visited. Every subject's duty is the King's; but every subject's soul is his own. Therefore should every soldier in the wars do as every sick man in his bed, wash every mote out of his conscience; and dying so, death is to him advantage; or not dying, the time was blessedly lost wherein such preparation was gained. And in him that escapes, it were not sin to think that,

making God so free an offer, He let him outlive that day to see His greatness and to teach others how they should prepare.

178

Will. 'Tis certain, every man that dies ill, the ill upon his own head; the King is not to answer it.

Bates. I do not desire he should answer for me, and yet I determine to fight lustily for him.

K. Hen. I myself heard the King say he would not be ransomed.

Will. Ay, he said so, to make us fight cheerfully; but when our throats are cut, he may be ransomed, and we ne'er the wiser.

K. Hen. If I live to see it, I will never trust his word after.

Will. You pay him then! That's a perilous shot out of an elder-gun, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch! you may as well go about to turn the sun to ice with fanning in his face with a peacock's feather. You'll never trust his word after! come, 'tis a foolish saying.

194

K. Hen. Your reproof is something too round; I should be angry with you, if the time were convenient.

Will. Let it be a quarrel between us, if you live.

K. Hen. I embrace it.

Will. How shall I know thee again?

K. Hen. Give me any gage^D of thine, and I will wear it in my bonnet; then, if ever thou darest acknowledge it, I will make it my quarrel.

Will. Here's my glove; give me another of thine.

K. Hen. There.

Will. This will I also wear in my cap. If ever thou come to me and say, after to-morrow, "This is my glove," by this hand, I will take thee a box on the ear.

K. Hen. If ever I live to see it, I will challenge^N it.

Will. Thou darest as well be hanged.

K. Hen. Well, I will do it, though I take thee in the King's company. 211

Will. Keep thy word; fare thee well.

Bates. Be friends, you English fools, be friends; we have French quarrels enow, if you could tell how to reckon.

K. Hen. Indeed, the French may lay twenty French crowns to one, they will beat us; for they bear them on their shoulders: but it is no English treason to cut French crowns^N, and to-morrow the King himself will be a clipper.

[*Exeunt Soldiers.*

Upon the King! let us our lives, our souls,
Our debts, our careful wives, 220

Our children, and our sins lay on the King!

We must bear all. O hard condition,

Twin-born with greatness, subject to the breath

Of every fool whose sense no more can feel

But his own wringing^P! What infinite heart's-ease

Must kings neglect that private men enjoy!

And what have kings, that privates have not too,

Save ceremony, save general ceremony?

And what art thou, thou idol ceremony?

What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more 230

Of mortal griefs than do thy worshippers?

What are thy rents? what are thy coming in?

O ceremony, show me but thy worth!

What is thy soul of adoration?

Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form,

Creating awe and fear in other men?

Wherein thou art less happy being fear'd

Than they in fearing.

What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,

But poison'd flattery? O, be sick, great greatness, 240

And bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
 Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
 With titles blown from adulation?
 Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
 Canst thou, when thou command'st the beggar's knee,
 Command the health of it? No, thou proud dream,
 That play'st so subtly with a king's repose.
 I am a king that find thee, and I know
 'Tis not the balm^N, the sceptre, and the ball^N,
 The sword, the mace^{D₂}, the crown imperial, 250
 The intertissued robe of gold and pearl,
 The farced^N title running 'fore the King,
 The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
 That beats upon the high shore of this world,—
 No, not all these, thrice-gorgeous ceremony,
 Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
 Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
 Who with a body fill'd and vacant mind
 Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread;
 Never sees horrid night, the child of hell; 260
 But, like a lackey, from the rise to set
 Sweats in the eye of Phoebus^M, and all night
 Sleeps in Elysium^M; next day after dawn,
 Doth rise and help Hyperion^M to his horse;
 And follows so the ever-running year,
 With profitable labour to his grave.
 And, but for ceremony, such a wretch,
 Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,
 Had the fore-hand and vantage of a king.
 The slave, a member of the country's peace, 270
 Enjoys it; but in gross brain little wots
 What watch the King keeps to maintain the peace,
 Whose hours the peasant best advantages.

Enter ERPINGHAM.

Erp. My lord, your nobles, jealous of your absence,
Seek through your camp to find you.

K. Hen. Good old knight,
Collect them all together at my tent;
I'll be before thee.

Erp. I shall do 't, my lord. [Exit.]

K. Hen. O God of battles! steel my soldiers' hearts;
Possess them not with fear; take from them now
The sense of reckoning, if the opposed numbers 280
Pluck their hearts from them. Not to-day, O Lord,
O, not to-day, think not upon the fault
My father made^N in compassing the crown!
I Richard's body have interred new;
And on it have bestow'd more contrite tears
Than from it issu'd forced drops of blood.
Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay,
Who twice a-day their wither'd hands hold up
Toward heaven, to pardon blood^N; and I have built
Two chantries^D, where the sad and solemn priests 290
Sing still for Richard's soul. More will I do;
Though all that I can do is nothing worth,
Since that my penitence comes after all,
Imploring pardon.

Enter GLOUCESTER.

Glou. My liege!

K. Hen. My brother Gloucester's voice? Ay;
I know thy errand, I will go with thee:
The day, my friends, and all things stay for me.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE II. *The French camp.*

Enter the DAUPHIN, ORLEANS, RAMBURES, and others.

Orl. The sun doth gild our armour; up, my lords!

Dau. Montez à cheval^N! My horse! varlet! laquais! ha!

Orl. O brave spirit!

Dau. Via! les eaux et la terre!

Orl. Rien puis? l'air et le feu!

Dau. Ciel, cousin Orleans.

Enter CONSTABLE.

Now, my Lord Constable!

Con. Hark, how our steeds for present service neigh!

Dau. Mount them, and make incision in their hides,

That their hot blood may spin in English eyes, 10
And dout^P them with superfluous courage, ha!

Ram. What, will you have them weep our horses' blood?

How shall we, then, behold their natural tears?

Enter Messenger.

Mess. The English are embattl'd^P, you French peers.

Con. To horse, you gallant princes! straight to horse!

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,

And your fair show shall suck away their souls,

Leaving them but the shales^P and husks of men.

There is not work enough for all our hands;

Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins 20

To give each naked curtle-axe^N a stain,

That our French gallants shall to-day draw out,

And sheathe for lack of sport. Let us but blow on them,

The vapour of our valour will o'erturn them.

'Tis positive 'gainst all exceptions, lords,

That our superfluous lackeys and our peasants,

Who in unnecessary action swarm
 About our squares of battle, were enow
 To purge this field of such a hilding^D foe,
 Though we upon this mountain's basis by 30
 Took stand for idle speculation^{D1};
 But that our honours must not. What's to say?
 A very little little let us do,
 And all is done. Then let the trumpets sound
 The tucket sonance^N and the note to mount;
 For our approach shall so much dare the field
 That England shall couch down in fear and yield.

Enter GRANDPRÉ.

Grand. Why do you stay so long, my lords of France?
 Yon island carions, desperate of their bones,
 Ill-favouredly become the morning field; 40
 Their ragged curtains^r poorly are let loose,
 And our air shakes them passing^D scornfully;
 Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host
 And faintly through a rusty beaver^D peeps.
 The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks^r,
 With torch-staves in their hand; and their poor jades
 Lob down their heads, dropping the hides and hips,
 The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes;
 And in their pale dull mouths the gimbal^D bit
 Lies foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless; 50
 And their executors, the knavish crows,
 Fly o'er them, all impatient for their hour.
 Description cannot suit itself in words
 To demonstrate the life of such a battle^N
 In life so lifeless as it shows itself.

Con. They have said their prayers, and they stay for death.

Dau. Shall we go send them dinners and fresh suits,

And give their fasting horses provender,
And after fight with them?

Con. I stay but for my guard; on to the field! 60
I will the banner from a trumpet^{D²} take,
And use it for my haste. Come, come, away!
The sun is high, and we outwear the day. [Exeunt.]

SCENE III. *The English camp.*

Enter Gloucester, Bedford, Exeter, Erpingham, Salisbury, Westmoreland, and the English host.

Glou. Where is the King?

Bed. The King himself is rode to view their battle.

West. Of fighting men they have full three score thousand.

Exe. There's five to one; besides, they all are fresh.

Sal. God's arm strike with us! 'tis a fearful odds.

God b' wi' you, princes all; I'll to my charge.

If we no more meet till we meet in heaven,

Then, joyfully, my noble Lord of Bedford,

My dear Lord Gloucester, and my good Lord Exeter,

And my kind kinsman, warriors all, adieu! 10

Bed. Farewell, good Salisbury; and good luck go with thee!

Exe. Farewell, kind lord; fight valiantly to-day.

And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it,

For thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour.

[Exit Salisbury.]

Bed. He is as full of valour as of kindness,

Princely in both.

Enter the KING.

West.

O that we now had here

But one ten thousand of those men in England
That do no work to-day!

K. Hen. What's he that wishes so?
My cousin Westmoreland? No, my fair cousin;
If we are mark'd to die, we are enow 20
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honour.
God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.
By Jove, I am not covetous for gold,
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It yearns^p me not if men my garments wearⁿ;
Such outward things dwell not in my desires;
But if it be a sin to covet honour,
I am the most offending soul alive.
No, faith, my coz, wish not a man from England; 30
God's peace! I would not lose so great an honour
As one man more, methinks, would share from me,
For the best hope I haveⁿ. O, do not wish one more!
Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland, through my host,
That he which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse;
We would not die in that man's company
That fears his fellowship to die with us.
This day is call'd the feast of Crispianⁿ; 40
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tip-toe when this day is nam'd,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, "To-morrow is Saint Crispian."
Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars,
And say, "These wounds I had on Crispin's day."
Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,
But he'll remember with advantagesⁿ 50

What feats he did that day. Then shall our names,
 Familiar in his mouth as household words,
 Harry the King, Bedford and Exeter,
 Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloucester,
 Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd.
 This story shall the good man teach his son;
 And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
 From this day to the ending of the world,
 But we in it shall be remembered;
 We few, we happy few, we band of brothers; 60
 For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
 Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
 This day shall gentle his condition^N;
 And gentlemen in England now a-bed
 Shall think themselves accurs'd they were not here,
 And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks
 That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.

Re-enter SALISBURY.

- Sal.* My sovereign lord, bestow yourself with speed;
 The French are bravely in their battles^N set,
 And will with all expedience charge on us. 70
K. Hen. All things are ready, if our minds be so.
West. Perish the man whose mind is backward now!
K. Hen. Thou dost not wish more help from England, coz?
West. God's will! my liege, would you and I alone,
 Without more help, could fight this royal battle!
K. Hen. Why, now thou hast unwish'd five thousand men;
 Which likes me better than to wish us one.
 You know your places; God be with you all!

Tucket. Enter MONTJOY.

- Mont.* Once more I come to know of thee, King Harry,
 If for thy ransom thou wilt now compound, 80

Before thy most assured overthrow;
For certainly thou art so near the gulf^{d1},
Thou needs must be engluttred. Besides, in mercy,
The constable desires thee thou wilt mind
Thy followers of repentance; that their souls
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and fester.

K. Hen. Who hath sent thee now?

Mont. The Constable of France.

K. Hen. I pray thee, bear my former answer back: 90
Bid them achieve me and then sell my bones.
Good God! why should they mock poor fellows thus?
The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him.
A many of our bodies shall no doubt
Find native graves; upon the which, I trust,
Shall witness live in brass of this day's work.
And those that leave their valiant bones in France,
Dying like men, though buri'd in your dunghills,
They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,
And draw their honours reeking up to heaven; 101
Leaving their earthly parts to choke your clime,
The smell whereof shall breed a plague in France.
Mark then abounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullet's grazing,
Break out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality.
Let me speak proudly: tell the Constable
We are but warriors for the working-day;
Our gayness and our gilt are all besmird' 110
With rainy marching in the painful field;
There's not a piece of feather in our host,—

Good argument, I hope, we will not fly,—
 And time hath worn us into slovenry;
 But, by the mass^P, our hearts are in the trim;
 And my poor soldiers tell me, yet ere night
 They'll be in fresher robes, or they will pluck
 The gay new coats o'er the French soldiers' heads
 And turn them out of service. If they do this,—
 As, if God please, they shall,—my ransom then 120
 Will soon be levi'd. Herald, save thou thy labour;
 Come thou no more for ransom, gentle herald; .
 They shall have none, I swear, but these my joints;
 Which if they have as I will leave 'em them,
 Shall yield them little, tell the Constable.

Mont. I shall, King Harry. And so fare thee well;
 Thou never shalt hear herald any more. [Exit.]

K. Hen. I fear thou'l once more come again for ransom.

Enter YORK.

York. My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
 The leading of the vaward. 130

K. Hen. Take it, brave York. Now, soldiers, march away;
 And how thou pleasest, God, dispose the day! [Exeunt.]

SCENE IV. *The field of battle.*

Alarum. Excursions^N. *Enter PISTOL, French Soldier, and Boy.*

Pist. Yield, cur!

Fr. Sol. Je pense que vous êtes gentilhomme de bonne
 qualité.

Pist. Qualtitie calmie custure me^N! Art thou a gentleman?
 what is thy name? discuss.

Fr. Sol. O Seigneur Dieu^N!

Pist. O, Signieur Dew should be a gentleman.

Perpend my words, O Signieur Dew, and mark;
 O Signieur Dew, thou diest on point of fox^{p6},
 Except, O signieur, thou do give to me
 Egregious ransom.

10

Fr. Sol. O, prenez miséricorde! avez pitié de moiⁿ!

Pist. Moy shall not serve; I will have forty moysⁿ;
 Or I will fetch thy rim^{p2} out at thy throat
 In drops of crimson blood.

Fr. Sol. Est-il impossible d'échapper la force de ton brasⁿ?

Pist. Brass, cur!

Thou damned and luxurious mountain goat,
 Offer'st me brass?

20

Fr. Sol. O pardonnez moi!

Pist. Say'st thou me so? is that a ton of moys?
 Come hither, boy; ask me this slave in French
 What is his name.

Boy. Écoutez: comment êtes-vous appelléⁿ?

Fr. Sol. Monsieur le Fer.

Boy. He says his name is Master Fer.

Pist. Master Fer! I'll ferⁿ him, and firk^p him, and ferret
 him: discuss the same in French unto him.

Boy. I do not know the French for fer and ferret and firk.

Pist. Bid him prepare; for I will cut his throat.

30

Fr. Sol. Que dit-il, monsieurⁿ?

Boy. Il me commande de vous dire que vous faites vous
 prêt; car ce soldat ici est disposé tout a cette heure de
 couper votre gorgeⁿ.

Pist. Ow, cuppele gorge, permafoy,
 Peasant, unless thou give me crowns, brave crowns;
 Or mangled shalt thou be by this my sword.

Fr. Sol. O, je vous supplie, pour l'amour de Dieu, me par-
 donner! Je suis gentilhomme de bonne maison. Gardez
 ma vie, et je vous donnerai deux cents écus.

40

Pist. What are his words?

Boy. He prays you to save his life: he is a gentleman of a good house; and for his ransom he will give you two hundred crowns.

Pist. Tell him my fury shall abate, and I
The crowns will take.

Fr. Sol. Petit monsieur, que dit-il^N?

Boy. Encore qu'il est contre son jurement de pardonner aucun prisonnier, néanmoins, pour les écus que vous l'avez promis, il est content de vous donner la liberté, le franchisement^N. 51

Fr. Sol. Sur mes genoux je vous donne mille remercimens; et je m'estime heureux que je suis tombé entre les mains d'un chevalier, je pense, le plus brave, vaillant, et très distingué seigneur d'Angleterre.

Pist. Expound unto me, boy.

Boy. He gives you, upon his knees, a thousand thanks; and he esteems himself happy that he hath fallen into the hands of one, as he thinks, the most brave, valorous, and thrice-worthy signieur of England. 60

Pist. As I suck blood, I will some mercy show. Follow me!

Boy. Suivez-vous le grand capitaine^N. [*Exeunt Pistol and French Soldier.*] I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the saying is true, "The empty vessel makes the greatest sound." Bardolph and Nym had ten times more valour than this roaring devil i' the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a wooden dagger^N; and they are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing adventurously. I must stay with the lackeys, with the luggage of our camp. The French might have a good prey of us, if he knew of it; for there is none to guard it but boys. [Exit.]

SCENE V. *Another part of the field.*

Enter CONSTABLE, ORLEANS, BOURBON, DAUPHIN, and RAMBURES.

Con. O diable!

Orl. O seigneur! le jour est perdu, tout est perdu!

Dau. Mort de ma vie^N! all is confounded, all!

Reproach and everlasting shame

Sits mocking in our plumes. O méchante^N fortune!

Do not run away. [A short alarum.

Con. Why, all our ranks are broke.

Dau. O perdurable^P shame! let's stab ourselves.

Be these the wretches that we play'd at dice for?

Orl. Is this the king we sent to for his ransom?

Bour. Shame, and eternal shame, nothing but shame! 10

Let's die in honour: once more back again.

And he that will not follow Bourbon now,

Let him go hence, and with his cap in hand,

Like a base pander, hold the chamber-door.

Con. Disorder, that hath spoil'd us, friend us now!

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives.

Orl. We are enow yet living in the field

To smother up the English in our throngs,

If any order might be thought upon.

Bour. The devil take order now! I'll to the throng; 20

Let life be short; else shame will be too long. [Exeunt.

SCENE VI. *Another part of the field.*

Alarums. Enter KING HENRY and forces, EXETER, and others.

K. Hen. Well have we done, thrice valiant countrymen;
But all's not done; yet keep the French the field.

Exe. The Duke of York commends him to your majesty.

K. Hen. Lives he, good uncle? thrice within this hour

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;

From helmet to the spur all blood he was.

Exe. In which array, brave soldier, doth he lie,

Larding^{D²} the plain; and by his bloody side,

Yoke-fellow to his honour-owing wounds,

The noble Earl of Suffolk also lies.

10

Suffolk first died; and York, all haggld over,

Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteep'd,

And takes him by the beard; kisses the gashes

That bloodily did yawn upon his face;

And cries aloud, "Tarry, dear cousin Suffolk!

My soul shall thine keep company to heaven;

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast,

As in this glorious and well-foughten field

We kept together in our chivalry!"

Upon these words I came and cheer'd him up.

20

He smil'd me in the face, raught me his hand,

And, with a feeble gripe, says, "Dear my lord,

Commend my service to my sovereign."

So did he turn and over Suffolk's neck

He threw his wounded arm and kiss'd his lips;

And so espous'd to death, with blood he seal'd

A testament of noble-ending love.

The pretty and sweet manner of it forc'd

Those waters from me which I would have stopp'd;

But I had not so much of man in me,

30

And all my mother^N came into mine eyes

And gave me up to tears.

K. Hen. I b'ame you not;

For, hearing this, I must perforce compound

With mistful eyes, or they will issue too^N.

[Alarum.]

But, hark! what new alarum is this same?
The French have reinforc'd their scatter'd men;
Then every soldier kill his prisoners^N;
Give the word through.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE VII. *Another part of the field.*

Enter FLUELLEN and GOWER.

Flu. Kill the boys and the luggage! 'tis expressly against the law of arms. 'Tis as arrant a piece of knavery, mark you now, as can be offer't; in your conscience, now, is it not?

Gow. 'Tis certain there's not a boy left alive; and the cowardly rascals that ran from the battle ha' done this slaughter. Besides, they have burned and carried away all that was in the King's tent; wherefore the King, most worthily, hath caused every soldier to cut his prisoner's throat. O, 'tis a gallant king!

10

Flu. Ay, he was born at Monmouth, Captain Gower. What call you the town's name where Alexander the Big was born!

Gow. Alexander the Great.

Flu. Why, I pray you, is not big great? the big, or the great, or the mighty, or the huge, or the magnanimous, are all one reckonings, save the phrase is a little variations.

Gow. I think Alexander the Great was born in Macedon; his father was called Philip of Macedon, as I take it.

Flu. I think it is in Macedon where Alexander is born. I tell you, captain, if you look in the maps of the 'orld, I warrant you sall find, in the comparisons between Macedonia and Monmouth, that the situations, look you, is both alike. There is a river in Macedon; and there is

also moreover a river at Monmouth: it is called Wye at Monmouth; but it is out of my brains what is the name of the other river; but 'tis all one; 'tis alike as my fingers is to my fingers, and there is salmons in both. If you mark Alexander's life well, Harry of Monmouth's life is come after it indifferent well; for there is figures in all things. Alexander, God knows, and you know, in his rages, and his furies, and his wraths, and his cholers, and his moods, and his displeasures, and his indignations, and also being a little intoxicates in his brains, did, in his ales and his angers, look you, kill his best friend, Cleitus.

36

Gow. Our King is not like him in that: he never killed any of his friends.

Flu. It is not well done, mark you now, to take the tales out of my mouth, ere it is made and finished. I speak but in the figures and comparisons of it: as Alexander killed his friend Cleitus, being in his ales and his cups; so also Harry Monmouth, being in his right wits and his good judgements, turned away the fat knight with the great-belly-doublet: he was full of jests, and gibes, and knaveries, and mocks; I have forgot his name.

Gow. Sir John Falstaff.

Flu. That is he: I'll tell you theré is good men born at Monmouth.

Gow. Here comes his majesty.

50

Alarum. Enter KING HENRY and forces. WARWICK, GLOUCESTER, EXETER, and others.

K. Hen. I was not angry since I came to France
Until this instant. Take a trumpet, herald,
Ride thou unto the horsemen on yon hill:
If they will fight with us, bid them come down,

Or void the field; they do offend our sight;
If they'll do neither, we will come to them,
And make them skirr away, as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings;
Besides, we'll cut the throats of those we have,
And not a man of them that we shall take 60
Shall taste our mercy. Go and tell them so.

Enter MONTJOY.

Exe. Here comes the herald of the French, my liege.

Glo. His eyes are humbler than they us'd to be.

K. Hen. How now! what means this, herald? know'st thou
not

That I have fin'd these bones of mine for ransom^N?
Com'st thou again for ransom?

Mont. No, great king;
I come to thee for charitable license,
That we may wander o'er this bloody field
To book our dead, and then to bury them;
To sort our nobles from our common men; 70
For many of our princes — woe the while! —
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes; and their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters,
Killing them twice. O, give us leave, great king,
To view the field in safety, and dispose
Of their dead bodies!

K. Hen. I tell thee truly, herald,
I know not if the day be ours or no; 80
For yet a many of your horsemen peer
And gallop o'er the field.

Mont. The day is yours.

K. Hen. Praised be God, and not our strength, for it!
What is this castle call'd that stands hard by?

Mont. They call it Agincourt.

K. Hen. Then call we this the field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus.

Flu. Your grandfather of famous memory, an 't please your majesty, and your great-uncle Edward the Black Prince of Wales, as I have read in the chronicles, fought a most brave battle here in France. 91

K. Hen. They did, Fluellen.

Flu. Your majesty says very true. If your majesties is remembered of it, the Welshmen did good service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps; which, your majesty know, to this hour is an honourable badge of the service; and I do believe your majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek upon Saint Davy's day.

K. Hen. I wear it for a memorable honour; 100
For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman.

Flu. All the water in Wye cannot wash your majesty's Welsh blood out of your body, I can tell you that. God bless it and preserve it, as long as it pleases his grace, and his majesty too!

K. Hen. Thanks, good my countryman.

Flu. By Jeshu, I am your majesty's countryman, I care not who know it; I will confess it to all the 'orld. I need not to be ashamed of your majesty, praised be God, so long as your majesty is an honest man. 110

K. Hen. God keep me so! Our heralds go with him;
Bring me just notice of the numbers dead
On both our parts. Call yonder fellow hither.

[*Points to Williams. Exeunt Heralds with Montjoy.*

Exe. Soldier, you must come to the King.

K. Hen. Soldier, why wearest thou that glove in thy cap?

Will. An 't^p please your majesty, 'tis the gage^p of one
that I should fight withal, if he be alive.

K. Hen. An Englishman?

Will. An 't please your majesty, a rascal that swaggered
with me last night; who, if alive, and ever dare to challenge^p³ this glove, I have sworn to take him a box o'
the ear; or if I can see my glove in his cap, which he
swore, as he was a soldier, he would wear if alive, I will
strike it out soundly. 124

K. Hen. What think you, Captain Fluellen? is it fit this
soldier keep his oath?

Flu. He is a craven and a villain else, an 't please your
majesty, in my conscience.

K. Hen. It may be his enemy is a gentleman of great sort,
quite from^N the answer of his degree^N.

Flu. Though he be as good a gentleman as the devil is,
as Lucifer and Belzebub himself, it is necessary, look
your grace, that he keep his vow and his oath. If he be
perjured, see you now, his reputation is as arrant a vil-
lain and a Jacksauce^N, as ever his black shoe trod upon
God's ground and his earth, in my conscience, la! 136

K. Hen. Then keep thy vow, sirrah, when thou meetest
the fellow.

Will. So I will, my liege, as I live.

K. Hen. Who servest thou under?

Will. Under Captain Gower, my liege.

Flu. Gower is a good captain, and is good knowledge and
literature in the wars.

K. Hen. Call him hither to me, soldier. 144

Will. I will, my liege.

[Exit.]

K. Hen. Here, Fluellen; wear thou this favour^p⁶ for me,

and stick it in thy cap; when Alençon and myself were down together, I plucked this glove from his helm. If any man challenge^D this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person; if thou encounter any such, apprehend him, an^D thou dost me love.

Flu. Your grace doo's me as great honours as can be desired in the hearts of his subjects. I would fain see the man, that has but two legs, that shall find himself aggrieved at this glove; that is all; but I would fain see it once, an please God of his grace that I might see. 156

K. Hen. Knowest thou Gower?

Flu. He is my dear friend, an please you.

K. Hen. Pray thee, go seek him, and bring him to my tent.

Flu. I will fetch him.

[*Exit.*]

K. Hen. My Lord of Warwick, and my brother Gloucester, Follow Fluellen closely at the heels.

The glove which I have given him for a favour^D

May haply purchase him a box o' the ear;

It is the soldier's; I by bargain should

Wear it myself. Follow, good cousin Warwick.

If that the soldier strike him, as I judge

By his blunt bearing he will keep his word,

Some sudden mischief may arise of it;

For I do know Fluellen valiant

170

And, touch'd with choler, hot as gunpowder,

And quickly will return an injury.

Follow, and see there be no harm between them.

Go you with me, uncle of Exeter.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE VIII. *Before KING HENRY'S pavilion.*

Enter GOWER and WILLIAMS.

Will. I warrant it is to knight you, captain.

Enter FLUELLEN.

Flu. God's will and his pleasure, captain, I beseech you now, come apace to the King; there is more good toward you peradventure than is in your knowledge to dream of.

Will. Sir, know you this glove?

Flu. Know the glove! I know the glove is a glove.

Will. I know this; and thus I challenge^p it. [Strikes him.

Flu. 'Sblood!ⁿ an arrant traitor as any is in the universal world, or in France, or in England!

Gow. How now, sir! you villain!

10

Will. Do you think I'll be forsworn?

Flu. Stand away, Captain Gower; I will give treason his payment into blows, I warrant you.

Will. I am no traitor.

Flu. That's a lie in thy throat. I charge you in his majesty's name, apprehend him; he's a friend of the Duke Alençon's.

Enter WARWICK and GLOUCESTER.

War. How now, how now! what's the matter?

Flu. My Lord of Warwick, here is — praised be God for it! — a most contagious treason come to light, look you, as you shall desire in a summer's day. Here is his majesty.

Enter KING HENRY and EXETER.

K. Hen. How now! what's the matter?

21

Flu. My liege, here is a villain and a traitor, that, look your grace, has struck the glove which your majesty is take out of the helmet of Alençon.

Will. My liege, this was my glove; here is the fellow of it;

and he that I gave it to in changeⁿ promised to wear it in his cap; I promised to strike him, if he did; I met this man with my glove in his cap, and I have been as good as my word.

Flu. Your majesty hear now, saving your majesty's manhood, what an arrant, rascally, beggarly, lousy knave it is. I hope your majesty is bear me testimony and witness, and will avouchment, that this is the glove of Alençon, that your majesty is give me, in your conscience, now?

K. Hen. Give me thy gloveⁿ, soldier; look, here is the fellow of it. 36

'Twas I, indeed, thou promisedst to strike;
And thou hast given me most bitter terms.

Flu. An please your majesty, let his neck answer for it, if there is any martial law in the world.

K. Hen. How canst thou make me satisfaction?

Will. All offences, my lord, come from the heart; never came any from mine that might offend your majesty.

K. Hen. It was ourself thou didst abuse.

Will. Your majesty came not like yourself: you appeared to me but as a common man; witness the night, your garments, your lowliness; and what your highness suffered under that shape, I beseech you take it for your own fault and not mine; for had you been as I took you for, I made no offence; therefore, I beseech your highness pardon me. 51

K. Hen. Here, uncle Exeter, fill this glove with crowns, And give it to this fellow. Keep it, fellow; And wear it for an honour in thy cap Till I do challenge it. Give him the crowns; And, captain, you must needs be friends with him.

Flu. By this day and this light, the fellow has mettle enough in his belly. Hold, there is twelve pence for you; and

I pray you to serve God, and keep you out of brawls,
and brabbles, and quarrels, and dissensions, and, I
warrant you, it is the better for you. 61

Will. I will none of your money.

Flu. It is with a good will; I can tell you, it will serve you
to mend your shoes. Come, wherefore should you be
so bashful? your shoes is not so good. 'Tis a good sil-
ling, I warrant you, or I will change it.

Enter an English Herald.

K. Hen. Now, herald, are the dead numbered?

Her. Here is the number of the slaughter'd French.

K. Hen. What prisoners of good sort are taken, uncle?

Exe. Charles Duke of Orleans, nephew to the King; 70
John Duke of Bourbon, and Lord Bouciqualt;
Of other lords and barons, knights and squires,
Full fifteen hundred, besides common men.

K. Hen. This note doth tell me of ten thousand French
That in the field lie slain: of princes, in this number,
And nobles bearing banners, there lie dead
One hundred twenty six: added to these,
Of knights, esquires, and gallant gentlemen,
Eight thousand and four hundred; of the which,
Five hundred were but yesterday dubb'd knights; 80
So that, in these ten thousand they have lost,
There are but sixteen hundred mercenaries;
The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, squires,
And gentlemen of blood and quality.

The names of those their nobles that lie dead:
Charles Delabreth, High Constable of France;
Jacques of Chatillon, Admiral of France;
The master of the cross-bows, Lord Rambures;
Great Master of France; the brave Sir Guichard Dauphin,

John Duke of Alençon; Anthony Duke of Brabant, 90
 The brother to the Duke of Burgundy,
 And Edward Duke of Bar: of lusty earls,
 Grandpré and Roussi, Fauconberg and Foix,
 Beaumont and Marle, Vaudemont and Lestrale.
 Here was a royal fellowship of death!
 Where is the number of our English dead?

[*Herald shows him another paper.*

Edward the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk,
 Sir Richard Ketly, Davy Gam, esquire:
 None else of name; and of all other men
 But five and twenty. O God, thy arm was here; 100
 And not to us, but to thy arm alone,
 Ascribe we all! When, without stratagem,
 But in plain shock and even play of battle,
 Was ever known so great and little loss
 On one part and on the other? Take it, God,
 For it is none but thine!

Exe. 'Tis wonderful!

K. Hen. Come, go we in procession to the village;
 And be it death proclaimed through our host
 To boast of this or take that praise from God
 Which is his only.

110

Flu. Is it not lawful, an please your majesty, to tell how
 many is killed?

K. Hen. Yes, captain; but with this acknowledgement,
 That God fought for us.

Flu. Yes, my conscience, he did us great good.

K. Hen. Do we all holy rites;

Let there be sung Non nobis and Te Deum^N;
 The dead with charity enclos'd in clay,
 And then to Calais; and to England then;
 Where ne'er from France arriv'd more happy men. 120

ACT V

PROLOGUE

Enter CHORUS

Chor. Vouchsafe to those that have not read the story,
That I may prompt them; and of such as have,
I humbly pray them to admit the excuse
Of time, of numbers, and due course of things,
Which cannot in their huge and proper life
Be here presented. Now we bear the King
Toward Calais. Grant him there; there seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. Behold, the English beach
Pales^P in the flood with men, with wives and boys, 10
Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which like a mighty whiffler^{D²} 'fore the King
Seems to prepare his way. So let him land,
And solemnly see him set on to London.
So swift a pace hath thought that even now
You may imagine him upon Blackheath^N;
Where that his lords desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and self-grievous pride, 20
Giving full trophy, signal, and ostent
Quite from himself to God. But now behold,
In the quick forge and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of the antique Rome,

With the plebeians swarming at their heels,
 Go forth and fetch their conquering Cæsar in;
 As, by a lower but loving likelihood,
 Were now the general of our gracious Empress^N, 30
 As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
 Bringing rebellion broached on his sword,
 How many would the peaceful city quit,
 To welcome him! much more, and much more cause,
 Did they this Harry. Now in London place him;
 As yet the lamentation of the French
 Invites the King of England's stay at home;
 The Emperor's^N coming in behalf of France,
 To order peace between them; and omit
 All the occurrences, whatever chanc'd, 40
 Till Harry's back-return again to France.
 There must we bring him; and myself have play'd
 The interim, by remembering^{D3} you 'tis past.
 Then brook^{D2} abridgement, and your eyes advance,
 After your thoughts, straight back again to France.

[Exit.]

SCENE I. *France. The English camp.**Enter FLUELLEN and GOWER.*

Gow. Nay, that's right; but why wear you your leek to-day?
 Saint Davy's^N day is past.

Flu. There is occasions and causes why and wherefore in all things. I will tell you, asse my friend, Captain Gower: The rascally, scald, beggarly, lousy, bragging knave, Pistol, which you and yourself and all the world know to be no better than a fellow, look you now, of no merits, he is come to me and brings me bread and salt yester-

day, look you, and bid me eat my leek. It was in a place where I could not breed no contention with him; but I will be so bold as to wear it in my cap till I see him once again, and then I will tell him a little piece of my desires.

Enter PISTOL.

Gow. Why, here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock.

Flu. 'Tis no matter for his swellings nor his turkey-cocks.

God bless you, Aunchient Pistol! you scurvy, lousy knave,
God bless you!

16

Pist. Ha! art thou bedlamⁿ? dost thou thirst, base Trojanⁿ,
To have me fold up Parca's^m fatal web?

Hence! I am qualmish at the smell of leek.

Flu. I beseech you heartily, scurvy, lousy knave, at my
desires, and my requests, and my petitions, to eat, look
you, this leek. Because, look you, you do not love it,
nor your affections and your appetites and your diges-
tions doo's not agree with it, I would desire you to eat it.

Pist. Not for Cadwallader and all his goatsⁿ.

Flu. There is one goat for you. [Strikes him.]

Will you be so good, scald knave, as eat it?

Pist. Base Trojan, thou shalt die.

28

Flu. You say very true, scald knave, when God's will is;
I will desire you to live in the mean time, and eat your
victuals; come, there is sauce for it. [Strikes him.] You
called me yesterday mountain-squire; but I will make
you to-day a squire of low degree. I pray you, fall to;
if you can mock a leek, you can eat a leek.

Gow. Enough, captain; you have astonished him.

Flu. I say, I will make him eat some part of my leek,
or I will beat his pate four days. Bite, I pray you; it
is good for your green wound and your bloody coxcomb^{p2}.

Pist. Must I bite?

Flu. Yes, certainly, and out of doubt, and out of question too, and ambiguities. 41

Pist. By this leek, I will most horribly revenge. I eat, and yet I swear —

Flu. Eat, I pray you. Will you have some more sauce to your leek? there is not enough leek to swear by.

Pist. Quiet thy cudgel; thou dost see I eat.

Flu. Much good do you, scald knave, heartily. Nay, pray you, throw none away; the skin is good for your broken coxcomb. When you take occasions to see leeks hereafter, I pray you, mock at 'em; that is all. 50

Pist. Good.

Flu. Ay, leeks is good! hold you, there is a groat^D to heal your pate.

Pist. Me a groat!

Flu. Yes, verily and in truth you shall take it; or I have another leek in my pocket, which you shall eat.

Pist. I take thy groat in earnest^D of revenge.

Flu. If I owe you any thing, I will pay you in cudgels: you shall be a woodmonger, and buy nothing of me but cudgels. God b' wi' you, and keep you, and heal your pate.

[Exit.]

Pist. All hell shall stir for this. 61

Gow. Go, go; you are a counterfeit cowardly knave. Will you mock at an ancient tradition, begun upon an honourable respect^N, and worn as a memorable trophy of pre-deceased valour, and dare not avouch in your deeds any of your words? I have seen you gleeking^D and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. You thought, because he could not speak English in the native garb, he could not therefore handle an English cudgel. You find it otherwise; and henceforth let a Welsh correction teach you a good English condition. Fare ye well. [Exit.]

Pist. Doth Fortune play the huswife^{D2} with me now? 72
 News have I that my Nell is dead i' th' spital;
 And there my rendezvous is quite cut off.
 Old I do wax; and from my weary limbs
 Honour is cudgell'd. Well, bawd I'll turn,
 And something lean to cutpurse of quick hand.
 To England will I steal, and there I'll steal;
 And patches will I get unto these scars,
 And swear I got them in the Gallia wars. [Exit.]



QUEEN ISABEL OF FRANCE

SCENE II. *France. A Royal palace.*

Enter, at one door, KING HENRY, EXETER, BEDFORD, GLOUCESTER, WARWICK, WESTMORELAND, and other Lords; at another, the FRENCH KING, QUEEN ISABEL, the PRINCESS KATHARINE, ALICE, and other Ladies; the DUKE OF BURGUNDY, and his train.

K. Hen. Peace to this meeting, wherefore we are met!
 Unto our brother France, and to our sister,
 Health and fair time of day; joy and good wishes

To our most fair and princely cousin Katharine;
 And, as a branch and member of this royalty,
 By whom this great assembly is contriv'd,
 We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy;
 And, princes French, and peers, health to you all!

Fr. King. Right joyous are we to behold your face.

Most worthy brother England; fairly met;
 So are you, princes English, every one.

10

Q. Isa. So happy be the issue, brother England,
 Of this good day and of this gracious meeting,
 As we are now glad to behold your eyes;
 Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
 Against the French, that met them in their bent,
 The fatal balls of murdering basilisks^{D1.3};
 The venom of such looks, we fairly hope,
 Have lost their quality; and that this day
 Shall change all griefs and quarrels into love.

20

K. Hen. To cry amen to that, thus we appear.

Q. Isa. You English princes all, I do salute you.

Bur. My duty to you both, on equal love,

Great Kings of France and England! That I have
 labour'd,

With all my wits, my pains, and strong endeavours,

To bring your most imperial majesties

Unto this bar and royal interview^N,

Your mightiness on both parts best can witness.

Since then my office hath so far prevail'd

That, face to face and royal eye to eye,

30

You have congreeted^P, let it not disgrace me,

If I demand, before this royal view,

What rub^{D2} or what impediment there is,

Why that the naked, poor, and mangl'd Peace,

Dear nurse of arts, plenties, and joyful births,

Should not in this best garden of the world,
Our fertile France, put up her lovely visage?
Alas, she hath from France too long been chas'd,
And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in it^N own fertility.

40

Her vine, the merry cheerer of the heart,
Unpruned dies; her hedges even-pleach'd^D,
Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair,
Put forth disorder'd twigs; her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the coulter^D rusts
That should deracinate^D such savagery;

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckl'd cowslip, burnet, and green clover,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness, and nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kexes, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility;

50

And as our vineyards, fallows^D, meads, and hedges,
Defective in their natures, grow to wildness.

Even so our houses and ourselves and children
Have lost, or do not learn for want of time,
The sciences that should become our country;
But grow like savages,— as soldiers will
That nothing do but meditate on blood,—

60

To swearing and stern looks, diffus'd attire
And every thing that seems unnatural.

Which to reduce into our former favour
You are assembl'd; and my speech entreats
That I may know the let^{Pr}, why gentle Peace
Should not expel these inconveniences
And bless us with her former qualities.

K. Hen. If, Duke of Burgundy, you would the peace,

Whose want gives growth to the imperfections
 Which you have cited, you must buy that peace 70
 With full accord to all our just demands,
 Whose tenours and particular effects
 You have enschedul'd briefly in your hands.

Bur. The King hath heard them; to the which as yet
 There is no answer made.

K. Hen. Well then, the peace,
 Which you before so urg'd, lies in his answer.

Fr. King. I have but with a cursorary eye
 O'erglanc'd the articles. Pleaseth your grace
 To appoint some of your council presently^{ps}
 To sit with us once more, with better heed 80
 To re-survey them, we will suddenly
 Pass our acceptⁿ and peremptory answer.

K. Hen. Brother, we shall. Go, uncle Exeter,
 And brother Clarence, and you, brother Gloucester,
 Warwick, and Huntingdon, go with the King;
 And take with you free power to ratify,
 Augment, or alter, as your wisdoms best
 Shall see advantageable for our dignity,
 Any thing in or out of our demands,
 And we'll consign^p thereto. Will you, fair sister, 90
 Go with the princes, or stay here with us?

Q. Isa. Our gracious brother, I will go with them;
 Haply a woman's voice may do some good,
 When articles too nicely^{ps} urg'd be stood on.

K. Hen. Yet leave our cousin Katharine here with us;
 She is our capital demand, compris'd
 Within the fore-rank of our articles.

Q. Isa. She hath good leave.

[*Exeunt all except Henry, Katharine, and Alice.*

K. Hen. Fair Katharine, and most fair,
Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
Such as will enter at a lady's ear 100
And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?

Kath. Your majesty shall mock at me; I cannot speak
your England.

K. Hen. O fair Katharine, if you will love me soundly with
your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it
brokenly with your English tongue. Do you like me,
Kate?

Kath. Pardonnez-moi, I cannot tell vat is "like me."

K. Hen. An angel is like you, Kate, and you are like an
angel. 110

Kath. Que dit-il? que je suis semblable à les anges^N?

Alice. Oui, vraiment, sauf votre grace, ainsi dit-il^N.

K. Hen. I said so, dear Katharine; and I must not blush
to affirm it.

Kath. O bon Dieu! les langues des hommes sont pleines
de tromperies.

K. Hen. What says she, fair one? that the tongues of men
are full of deceits?

Alice. Oui, dat de tongues of de mans is be full of deceits:
dat is de Princess^N. 120

K. Hen. The Princess is the better Englishwoman. I'
faith, Kate, my wooing is fit for thy understanding. I
am glad thou canst speak no better English; for, if thou
couldst, thou wouldst find me such a plain king that
thou wouldst think I had sold my farm to buy my crown.
I know no ways to mince it in love, but directly to say,
"I love you": then if you urge me farther than to say,
"do you in faith?" I wear out my suit. Give me your
answer; i' faith, do, and so clap hands^N and a bargain;
how say you, lady? 130

Kath. Sauf votre honneur, me understand well.

K. Hen. Marry^p, if you would put me to verses or to dance for your sake, Kate, why you undid me. For the one, I have neither words nor measure; and for the other, I have no strength in measure, yet a reasonable measure in strengthⁿ. If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on my back, under the correction of bragging be it spoken, I should quickly leap into a wife. Or if I might buffet^{p*i*} for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jack-an-apesⁿ, never off. But, before God, Kate, I cannot look greenly nor gasp out my eloquence, nor I have no cunning in protestation; only downright oaths, which I never use till urged, nor never break for urging. If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth sun-burning, that never looks in his glass for love of any thing he sees there, let thine eye be thy cookⁿ. I speak to thee plain soldier. If thou canst love me for this, take me; if not, to say to thee that I shall die, is true; but for thy love, by the Lord, no; yet I love thee too. And while thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined constancy; for he perforce must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places. For these fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again. What! a speaker is but a prater; a rhyme is but a ballad. A good leg will fall; a straight back will stoop; a black beard will turn white; a curled pate will grow bald; a fair face will wither; a full eye will wax hollow: but a good heart, Kate, is the sun and the moon; or rather the sun and not the moon; for it shines bright and never changes, but keeps his course truly. If thou would have

such a one, take me; and take me, take a soldier; take a soldier, take a king. And what sayest thou then to my love? Speak, my fair, and fairly, I pray thee. 167

Kath. Is it possible dat I should love de enemy of France?

K. Hen. No; it is not possible you should love the enemy of France, Kate; but, in loving me, you should love the friend of France; for I love France so well that I will not part with a village of it; I will have it all mine. And, Kate, when France is mine and I am yours, then yours is France and you are mine.

Kath. I cannot tell wat is dat. 175

K. Hen. No, Kate? I will tell thee in French; which I am sure will hang upon my tongue like a new-married wife about her husband's neck, hardly to be shook off. Je quand sur le possession de France, et quand vous avez le possession de moi^N,— let me see, what then? Saint Denis^N be my speed! — donc votre est France et vous êtes mienne. It is as easy for me, Kate, to conquer the kingdom as to speak so much more French. I shall never move thee in French, unless it be to laugh at me.

Kath. Sauf votre honneur, le François que vous parlez, il est meilleur que l'Anglois lequel je parle^N.

K. Hen. No, faith, is 't not, Kate: but thy speaking of my tongue, and I thine, most truly-falsely, must needs be granted to be much at one. But, Kate, dost thou understand thus much English, canst thou love me? 190

Kath. I cannot tell.

K. Hen. Can any of your neighbours tell, Kate? I'll ask them. Come, I know thou lovest me; and at night, when you come into your closet^{PI}, you'll question this gentlewoman about me; and I know, Kate, you will to her dispraise those parts in me that you love with your heart. But, good Kate, mock me mercifully; the rather, gentle

princess, because I love thee cruelly. If ever thou beest mine, Kate, as I have a saving faith within me tells me thou shalt, I get thee with scambling^D. What sayest thou, my fair flower-de-luce?

201

Kath. I do not know dat.

K. Hen. No; 't is hereafter to know, but now to promise. How answer you, la plus belle Katharine du monde, mon très cher et devin déesse^N?

Kath. Your majestee ave fausse French enough to deceive de most sage demoiselle dat is en France.

K. Hen. Now, fie upon my false French! By mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate; by which honour I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and untempering effect on my visage. Now, beshrew my father's ambition! he was thinking of civil wars when he got me; therefore was I created with a stubborn outside, with an aspect of iron, that, when I come to woo ladies, I fright them. But, in faith, Kate, the elder I wax, the better I shall appear: my comfort is, that old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face; thou hast me, if thou hast me, at the worst; and thou shalt wear me, if thou wear me, better and better. And therefore tell me, most fair Katharine, will you have me? Put off your maiden blushes; avouch the thoughts of your heart with the looks of an empress; take me by the hand, and say, "Harry of England, I am thine"; which word thou shalt no sooner bless mine ear withal, but I will tell thee aloud, England is thine, Ireland is thine, France is thine, and Henry Plantagenet is thine; who, though I speak it before his face, if he be not fellow with the best king, thou shalt find the best king of good fellows. Come, your answer in broken music^N; for thy

voice is music and thy English broken; therefore, queen of all, Katharine, break thy mind to me in broken English; wilt thou have me? 233

Kath. Dat is as it sall please de roi mon père.

K. Hen. Nay, it will please him well, Kate; it shall please him, Kate.

Kath. Den it sall also content me.

K. Hen. Upon that I kiss your hand, and call you my queen.

Kath. Laissez, mon seigneur, laissez, laissez: ma foi, je ne veux point que vous abaissiez votre grandeur en baisant la main d'une de votre seigneurie indigne serviteur; excusez-moi, je vous supplie, mon trèspuissant seigneur^N.

K. Hen. Then I will kiss your lips, Kate. 243

Kath. Les dames et demoiselles pour être baisées devant leur noces, il n'est pas la coutume de France.

K. Hen. Madam my interpreter, what says she?

Alice. Dat it is not be de fashion pour les ladies of France,— I cannot tell wat is baiser en Anglisch.

K. Hen. To kiss.

Alice. Your majesty entendre bettre que moi.

K. Hen. It is not a fashion for the maids in France to kiss before they are married, would she say?

Alice. Oui, vraiment.

253

K. Hen. O Kate, nice customs curtsy to great kings. Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion. We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the mouth of all find-faults; as I will do yours, for upholding the nice fashion of your country in denying me a kiss: therefore, patiently and yielding. [Kissing her.] You have witchcraft in your lips, Kate; there is more eloquence in a sugar touch of them than in the tongues of the French council; and they should sooner persuade



KATHARINE

Harry of England than a general petition of monarchs.
Here comes your father.

265

Re-enter the FRENCH KING and his QUEEN, BURGUNDY, and other Lords.

Bur. God save your majesty! my royal cousin, teach you our princess English?

K Hen. I would have her learn, my fair cousin, how perfectly I love her; and that is good English.

Bur. Is she not apt?

K. Hen. Our tongue is rough, coz, and my condition is not smooth; so that, having neither the voice nor the heart of flattery about me, I cannot so conjure up the spirit of love in her, that he will appear in his true likeness.

Bur. Pardon the frankness of my mirth, if I answer you

for that. If you would conjure in her, you must make a circle; if conjure up love in her in his true likeness, he must appear naked and blind. It were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to consign to. 279

K. Hen. Yet they do wink and yield, as love is blind and enforces.

Bur. They are then excused, my lord, when they see not what they do.

K. Hen. Then, good my lord, teach your cousin to consent winking.

Bur. I will wink on her to consent, my lord, if you will teach her to know my meaning; for maids, well summered and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. 289

K. Hen. This moral ties me over to time and a hot summer; and so I shall catch the fly, your cousin, in the latter end and she must be blind too.

Bur. As love is, my lord, before it loves.

K. Hen. It is so; and you may, some of you, thank love for my blindness, who cannot see many a fair French city for one fair French maid that stands in my way.

Fr. King. Yes, my lord, you see them perspectivelyⁿ, the cities turned into a maid; for they are all girdled with maiden walls that war hath never entered.

K. Hen. Shall Kate be my wife? 300

Fr. King. So please you.

K. Hen. I am content; so the maiden cities you talk of may wait on her; so the maid that stood in the way for my wish shall show me the way to my will.

Fr. King. We have consented to all terms of reason.

K. Hen. Is 't so, my lords of England?

West. The King hath granted every article:
His daughter first, and then in sequel all,

According to their firm proposed natures.

Exe. Only he hath not yet subscribed this, where your majesty demands, that the King of France, having any occasion to write for matter of grant, shall name your highness in this form and with this addition, in French, *Notre très-cher fils Henri, Roi d'Angleterre, Héritier de France;* and thus in Latin, *Præclarissimus filius noster Henricus, Rex Angliæ, et Hæres Franciæ.*

316

Fr. King. Nor this I have not, brother, so deni'd,
But your request shall make me let it pass.

K. Hen. I pray you then, in love and dear alliance,
Let that one article rank with the rest;
And thereupon give me your daughter.

Fr. King. Take her, fair son, and from her blood raise up
Issue to me; that the contending kingdoms
Of France and England, whose very shores look pale
With envy of each other's happiness,
May cease their hatred, and this dear conjunction
Plant neighbourhood and Christian-like accord
In their sweet bosoms, that never war advance
His bleeding sword 'twixt England and fair France.

All. Amen!

330

K. Hen. Now, welcome, Kate; and bear me witness all,
That here I kiss her as my sovereign queen. [Flourish.]

Q. Isa. God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one!
As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a spousal,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Which troubles oft the bed of blessed marriage,
Thrust in between the paction^D of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league;

340

That English may as French, French Englishmen,

Receive each other. God speak this Amen!

All. Amen!

K. Hen. Prepare we for our marriage; on which day,
My Lord of Burgundy, we'll take your oath,
And all the peers', for surety of our leagues.
Then shall I swear to Kate, and you to me;
And may our oaths well kept and prosperous be!

[*Sennet^D. Exeunt.*



EPILOGUE

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath pursu'd the story,
In little room confining mighty men,
Mangling by starts^N the full course of their glory.
Small time, but in that small most greatly liv'd
This star of England. Fortune made his sword;
By which the world's best garden he achiev'd,
And of it left his son imperial lord.
Henry the Sixth, in infant bands crown'd King
Of France and England, did this king succeed; 10
Whose state so many had the managing,
That they lost France and made his England bleed;
Which oft our stage hath shown; and for their sake,
In your fair minds let this acceptance take. [Exit.

NOTES

(*In all matters of large interest, these Notes undertake only to suggest sources of information, not to give it.*)

PROLOGUE

11. cockpit: figurative for the theatre in which the play was being performed; it was so called because of its circular shape like the places where cockfights were held. The play was probably being performed in the Globe theatre.

13. wooden O: the Globe theatre, really hexagonal in shape. For a description of theatres in Shakespeare's day, see Edward Dowden's *Shakespeare Primer*, Chapter I.

ACT I

SCENE I

1. Canterbury: the Archbishop of Canterbury was head of the Church of England, and in Henry's time was also a powerful political leader. Unlike most American churches, the Church of England has long been a great landholder, and the Bishops hold seats in the House of Lords, *ex officio*.

29. the offending Adam: a reference to the religious belief that through the fall of Adam (*Genesis*, III) all people are born in sin.

30. as a paradise: see above. After Adam and Eve were driven out of Paradise, there was of course no more sin in the place.

36, and *passim*. his: its, as frequently in Shakespeare. Not till about 1600 did there begin to come into use our familiar possessive *its*. *His* did duty for both the masculine and neuter till that time, when *it* was used a little (see V, ii, 40); but it was not pleasing, and then the modern *its* came in.

61, 62. And wholesome . . . baser quality: a bit of untrue natural history, so common at that time, with the usual moral teaching. Possibly connected with the prevailing idea that near a fever-breeding swamp will grow a plant to cure the fever, and near a poisonous plant will grow another plant to cure the poison, etc. The "fruit of baser quality" would use only the "baser" qualities of the earth, leaving the good qualities for the strawberries.

81. withal: has three meanings in Shakespeare. See the *New International Dictionary*. Which is intended here? Note other cases later.

98. I'll wait upon you: I will attend you.

SCENE II

- 40.** gloze: gloss, explain, translate.
45. floods: rivers.
74. Convey'd himself as: pretended to be.
75. Charlemain: Charles the Bold, grandson of Charles the Great, who is now usually called Charlemagne. Pupils may be sent to look up the people in ll. 58-82. Much is to be found in Holinshed's *Chronicle*.
104-106. great-grandsire's . . . tragedy: for the story of Edward III at the battle of Cressy, watching the brave deeds of his son, the Black Prince, see Holinshed's *Chronicle History*, quoted in Rolfe's edition of this play, or any history of the battle of Cressy.
137. lay down our proportions: set aside the necessary number of troops.
140. marches: border, edge, boundary. In early times, the boundary between two countries like Scotland and England was a wild, uninhabited tract, kept so by the frequent forays from one land into the other. Later, the word *march*, which means really a boundary line (compare *mark*), was applied to the whole tract which then served as a boundary.
143. coursing snatchers: mounted raiders, who seized their booty and returned across the border.
161. King of Scots: King David II was taken prisoner by Queen Philippa at the battle of Neville's Cross, in October, 1346, but was not sent to France.
169. being in prey: a term in falconry, meaning being in pursuit of prey.
180-183. For government . . . Like music: see *New International Dictionary* for *consent*², *congreeing*, and *close*⁴; then let the pupils explain the meaning of the whole sentence.
207. loosed several ways: shot in several directions.
225. Or: either, as frequently in Shakespeare. Watch for other instances, usually in connection with the modern use of *or* following, as here. See II, ii, 132, etc.
233. waxen epitaph: one that would be very perishable. The passage means, *not honored even with a perishable epitaph*.
235. cousin: could be used of any remote relationship.
267. comes o'er us . . . days: twits us of our wilder days. These wilder days are stirringly narrated in the two parts of the play *King Henry IV*.
276. For that: for that purpose.
282. gun-stones: since ordinary stones were often used for balls in primitive cannon, any kind of cannon ball was called a gun-stone.
307. God before: may mean, before God, in the presence of God. Spoken reverentially, not vulgarly, like an ordinary oath. Henry is religious; see line 303.

ACT II

PROLOGUE

9. hides a sword: The cut here shown is from Holinshed's *Chronicle History*, constantly consulted by Shakespeare. In ancient trophies such decoration of a sword is not unusual. The hilts are the two projections of the cross-bar on each sword.



"HIDES A SWORD . . . WITH CROWNS"

drops of the blood of each in a cup of wine and drinking that together, or by other such melodramatic methods.

11. to France: for the war in France.

15. That is my rest: in any betting game, the final stake on which or for which the game was played, was called the "rest." The figurative use here is obviously final comment or determination.

15. rendezvous: of course a blunder, and for what?

30. Lady: Mary, the mother of Christ, often used in oaths, frequently as Marry. Note the later appearance of that word.

30. drawn: drawn his sword.

34. Iceland dog: "A sort of shaggy, sharp-eared, white dog, formerly imported, or supposed to be imported, from Iceland as a lap-dog." *Century Dictionary*.

47. Barbason: "the name of a fiend." Gollancz.

55. exhale: to draw thy sword or to die?

63. couple a gorge: Pistol's attempt at French for *coupe la gorge*, or cut the throat. Compare IV, iv, 36.

66. spital: colloquially for hospital. See V, i, 73.

75-76. put thy face . . . warming-pan: an allusion to Bardolph's red nose, got by drinking.

78. pudding: the term is still used in England for "sausage meat," which is used to stuff baked meats.

89. As . . . compound: as we shall determine by fighting.

SCENE I

3. Ancient: corrupted from ensign, and may mean either the bearer of the flag, or the flag itself. Which here? Notice the meaning of the names of these men: Nym is slang for steal, and of course Pistol is highly explosive.

11. sworn brothers: not unusual then for two or more men to swear brotherhood, either by pricking their arms and signing their names in their own blood, or by dropping a few

92. *Sword is an oath*: the significance of this statement lies in the fact that swords were then frequently made so that the hilts with the handle and blade formed a cross, by which one could swear. Hence Hamlet asked Horatio and Marcellus to swear upon his sword not to tell that they had seen the ghost. (*Ham. I*, v, 149).

109. *quotidian tertian*: a quotidian fever has daily recurring chills; a tertian has chills recurring every three days. Mrs. Quickly, like others of her friends, gets words mixed. Compare Pistol's "fracted and corroborate," line 114.

116. *passes . . . careers*: "indulges in sallies of wit." *Temple*. See *Dictionary*.

SCENE II

43. *On . . . advice*: on further consideration of him.

56. *capital crimes*: crimes that pertain to the head or life. Compare modern, capital punishment.

58. *dear*: often used to intensify the meaning contained in the following noun. Here it means great, excessive; compare line 181, and *passim*.

61-63. *Who are . . . to-day*: who are the lately appointed commissioners to the King of France; and in Cambridge's reply, *for it* means for my commission. In II, iv, 75, Exeter appears in France in their places.

90. *practices*: plots; see *Century Dictionary*, 7. Compare lines 99 and 144.

134. *modest complement*: "corresponding outward appearance." Schmidt. Does not this rather mean, in complete modesty?

136. *purged*: sound; that is cured from sickness.

142. *Another fall of man*: What is the allusion? See *Genesis*, III.

192. *signs of war advance*: lift up the banners of war.

SCENE III

11. *christom child*: "chrism-child. A child who dies within a month after baptism; so called from the custom of burying it in its white baptismal garment, or chrismal; hence, any innocent or very young child." *Century Dictionary*.

16. *a' babbled of green fields*: the old editions read, "a Table of green fields," which means nothing. An early editor, Mr. Theobald, suggested it might be a misprint for the present reading. If that emendation is correct, it possibly means he tried to quote the 23rd Psalm. In the four plays where Falstaff appears, he shows evident traces of Puritanism from which he had fallen. It would be interesting for a good Bible student to run through both parts of *Henry IV* for the biblical allusions in Falstaff's speeches, or in those addressed to him. The abbreviation *a'* for *he* is a common colloquialism of the time. It is sometimes printed *a.*

27, 29. *of*: against.

35. black soul: an allusion to the presentation of hell as part of the stage in Miracle plays, and to the lost souls being represented by men dressed in black, and being surrounded with smoke and fire.

42. Pitch and pay: pay down at once.

46. Caveto: Latin for what?

47. clear thy crystals: either wipe thy eyes, or wash the glasses used over the bar, or more likely (since drinking glasses were not then common) brighten up the decanters and fancy ornaments used about the bar.

SCENE IV

25. Whitsun morris-dance: see Hone's *Year Book*, or *New International Dictionary* or *Century Dictionary*.



A WHITSUN MORRIS-DANCE
From a 17th Century woodcut

34. modest in exception: moderate in taking exception to their speeches or demands.

54. Cressy: look up the incidents of the battle in some good History of England.

68. chase: eager pursuit of game. Not the same as in I, ii, 266, where this word is punned upon.

91. evenly: fairly.

102. bowels of the Lord: see *Colossians*, III, 12. The bowels were supposed to be the seat of mercy, as the heart, of love, and the stomach, of courage (see III, vii, 141).

124. caves . . . France: to this day the low-lying limestone bluffs along the banks of the river Loire are honeycombed with caves for storing and curing wine, and with more pretentious dug-outs for human dwellings. These latter are fronted up even with the face of the ledge, have a door and windows only in front, and allow the chimneys often to stick up into the midst of vineyards or wheatfields above.

133. mistress court: most beautiful tennis court.

ACT III PROLOGUE

33. Alarum: from Italian *all'arme*; a call to arms. It has the same derivation as alarm, but in Shakespeare's time was used especially for the bugle or other call to arms.

SCENE I

7. blood: courage.

14. Swill'd: swallowed by. Notice that the word is no longer thought suitable for poetry; it has lost caste, probably because of its unpleasant meaning.

18. fathers of war proof: fathers tested in war.

31, 32. greyhounds . . . start: greyhounds in the leashes (by which they were tied together) eager for the start of the hunt.

34. Saint George: the patron saint of England, as St. Patrick is of Ireland, and St. Andrew is of Scotland. Their three crosses, one for each saint, are combined in the English Union Jack, and symbolize the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland. For the legend of St. George and the Dragon, see Hone's *Every Day Book*, II, pp. 248-250, or an *Encyclopædia*.

SCENE II

3. case of lives: two lives, since a case of pistols contained two pistols.

4. plain-song: figurative for simple fact, as plain-song in music was the simple melody without variations.

27. be man to me: used here in a double sense; to be one's man is to be his servant; but the boy also implies the other idea, that all three together would not make up one man for him to serve.

39. purchase: property acquired in any way except by inheritance; and especially in the language of thieves, booty.

40. three half-pence: pronounced "ha-pence" and at that time about equal in purchasing power to thirty cents. The skilled mechanics, working on the fleet which was to meet the Spanish Armada, received one shilling, or twelve pence, a day.

43. carry coals: slang for endure affronts.

47. pocketing up wrongs: slang for enduring insults.

78. God-den: good-e'en: abbreviations of "God give you good evening," and found in various shortened forms like God-ye-good-den, God-ye-good-e'en, etc. Unlike our "good evening," it could be used any time after noon.

103. sa': save.

107. mess: corruption for Mass; see *New International Dictionary*.

SCENE III

11. flesh'd soldier: a soldier who has killed others in war. Compare II, iv, 50.

41. At Herod's . . . slaughtermen: What is the Biblical allusion? See *Matthew*, II, 16.

58. Flourish: a series of notes blown on a trumpet to signify that the King was approaching. Every person of high rank was permitted to

herald his approach by such a signal; and the particular trumpet call indicated who the person was. A similar custom survives in the Navy, where twenty-one guns is a salute to the President, a certain other number for an Admiral, etc.

SCENE IV

Many editors reject this scene as not by Shakespeare, and others try to explain it in various learned ways; but the simple fact is, any audience at a play is highly delighted to hear a foreigner struggling with the native language. Such a scene always pleases an audience.

The following free translation will help pupils who do not read French to comprehend the scene:

Kath. Alice, you have been in England, and speak the language well.

Alice. A little, madam.

Kath. I pray you, instruct me; it is necessary that I learn to speak it.

What do you call *la main* in English?

Alice. *La main?* It is called *de hand*.

Kath. *De hand.* And *les doigts?*

Alice. *Les doigts?* By my faith, I forget *les doigts*; why, I shall never remember. *Les doigts?* I think that they are called *de fingres*; yes, *de fingres*.

Kath. *La main*, *de hand*; *les doigts*, *de fingres*. I think that I am a good scholar; I have got two words of English quickly. What do you call *les ongles*?

Alice. *Les ongles?* We call these *de nails*.

Kath. *De nails.* Listen; tell me if I speak well: *de hand*, *de fingres*, and *de nails*.

Alice. That is well said, madam; it is very good English.

Kath. Tell me the English for *le bras*.

Alice. *De arm*, madam.

Kath. And *le coude*.

Alice. *De elbow*.

Kath. *De elbow.* I will repeat all the words you have taught me to the present.

Alice. It is too difficult, madam, as I think.

Kath. Excuse me, Alice; listen: *de hand*, *de fingres*, *de nails*, *de arma*, *de bilbow*. [This is not only a blunder of Katharine's, but it means something. See *bilbo* in the *New International Dictionary*.]

Alice. *De elbow*, madam.

Kath. O my Lord, I forgot! *de elbow*. What do you call *le col*? [The French ladies are given the same freedom in the use of oaths that was enjoyed by the ladies of Elizabeth's court, who followed her liberal example.]

Alice. *De neck*, madam.

Kath. *De nick.* And *le menton?*

Alice. *De chin*.

Kath. *De sin.* *Le col*, *de nick*; *le menton*, *de sin*.

Alice. Yes. Begging your pardon, in truth, you pronounce the words just as well as the natives of England.

Kath. I don't at all doubt to learn, by the grace of God, and in a little time.

Alice. Have you not already forgotten what I have taught you?

Kath. No, I will recite to you promptly; de hand, de fingres, de mails, —

Alice. De nails, madam.

Kath. De nails, de arm, de ilbow.

Alice. Begging your pardon, de elbow.

Kath. So I say; de elbow, de nick, and de sin. What do you call *le pied* and *la robe*?

Alice. De foot, madam; and de coun (for gown). [In Alice's pronunciation these two words must have resembled words which the English audience would recognize as vulgar.]

Kath. De foot and de coun! O my Lord! Those words sound bad, corrupt, vulgar, and immodest, and not for honorable ladies to use. I would not speak the words in the presence of the lords of France for all the world. Foh! le foot and le coun! Nevertheless I will recite my lesson once more all together: de hand, de fingres, de nails, de arm, de elbow, de nick, de sin, de foot, de coun.

Alice. Excellent, madam.

Kath. That is enough for one time; let us go to dinner.

SCENE V

5. *O Dieu vivant*: O the living God!

5. *sprays of us*: many of the English had Norman-French blood, being descended from William the Conqueror and his followers. This and the contemptuous reference in line ten are called out by the fact that William was the illegitimate son of "Robert the Magnificent," also called Robert the Devil, who in turn was the son of Canute.

11. *Mort de ma vie*! Death of my life! This about equals, "By my life!"

14. *nook-shotten*: much indented by bays.

15. *Dieu de batailles*! God of battles!

18. *sodden*: see *New International Dictionary*. An allusion to the fact that boiling occurs twice in the process of making beer from barley. Notice the reference to barley broth below.

26. *Poor . . . native lords*: because the native lords seem to lack courage in defense.

45. *For your . . . shames*: for your great estates, acquit yourselves of the great shame which would otherwise be charged against you.

58. *And for . . . ransom*: instead of winning a victory over us, offer us a ransom for his own release from danger.

SCENE VI

6. *Agamemnon*: why he? See any Dictionary of Classical Mythology for Fluellen's error. Note another blunder in line 13, where he compares Pistol to Mark Antony in valor.

25. giddy . . . wheel: has two different forms of representation. In one case, Fortune is represented as standing on a rolling globe; in the other, as fastened to one spoke of a wheel, and with the revolution of the wheel being sometimes at top, at side, or at bottom. Which is meant here?

36. moral: moral lesson. Compare IV, i, 12.

54, 56. figo: Spanish for fig; of very little value, hence its meaning. Later Pistol tries to make it still more contemptuous by naming a fig of Spain, probably since Spain was still held in military contempt because of the defeat of the Armada, so anything Spanish was worse than all others of like nature.

73. beard of the general's cut: compare the name of one style still called for General Burnside, sometimes corrupted by the ignorant into Sideburn.

87. passages: passages at arms, contests.

118. upon our cue: an actor's cue is the last few words of the preceding speech; hence this is about equal to "at the proper time."

132. quality: profession. Actors always referred to their "quality," meaning in our phrase "profession."

139. Unto an . . . vantage: unto a crafty enemy that has the advantage. Shakespeare often uses a prepositional phrase with *of* where we should now use an adjective. Compare "thieves of mercy" (*Ham.* IV, vi, 20), which means "merciful thieves."

SCENE VII

12-14. Ca, ha! Behold. Hairs were used to stuff tennis balls, hence he bounds like a tennis ball. Le cheval volant, the flying horse, meaning the Greek Pegasus. Chez . . . feu: with nostrils breathing out fire. *Chez* should have been *avec*.

20-21. he is . . . water: all substances were supposed to be created of earth, air, fire, and water; these were the four elements. Notice the implied influence of each element on the qualities of the horse.

51. strossers: a variant spelling of trousers.

57, 58. my mistress . . . hair: my mistress's hair is genuine. An allusion to the common custom of ladies wearing false hair.

61, 62. Le chien . . . bourbier: a loose French version of *a Peter*, II, 22, which see.

81. go to hazard: make a bet. Notice the play on words in the use of the same word in line 82. What is the meaning there?

89. tread out the oath: extinguish it, as one would fire.

102, 103. hooded valour . . . bate: a phrase from the sport of hawking. Hunters kept hoods over the heads of their hawks till ready

to let them fly at game; hence "hooded valour" would be valour kept in restraint. *Bate*, used of a hawk, means "flap its wings," with the implication, "and do no more."

114. overshot: plays on two meanings of the word,—surpassed, and (slang) intoxicated or excited.

141. stomachs: supposed to be the seat of courage, so was used for courage; hence the play on words here.



HOODING A HAWK
From an Elizabethan Ms.

ACT IV

PROLOGUE

9. battle: line of battle, as often.

12. accomplishing: equipping thoroughly by riveting certain parts of the armor after it was put on.

45-48. that mean . . . the night: that common people and nobles all may behold, as plainly as our unworthy means may show, a little sketch of Harry in the night.

SCENE I

19. Upon example: following a former example, or to give example to others? Which? See the context.

34. God-a-mercy: God have mercy, about equal to "God bless you."

35. Qui va la? Who goes there?

38. popular: plebeian.

44, 45. The king's . . . fame: bawcock (compare III, ii, 22) is for French beaucock, and like the other three titles is slang for the more modern jolly good fellow.

49. le Roi: the King. This shows that Pistol does not understand even very simple French: he thinks it is the name LeRoy.

51. Welshman: Henry was born at Monmouth, in Wales, hence his name Harry of Monmouth.

77. coxcomb: the licensed jesters, who attended on kings and great nobles, wore as part of their regular costume a cap, or sort of hood, with an imitation of a cock's comb upon it; hence coxcomb came to mean fool.

95. wracked: old spelling for wrecked.

95. a sand: a sand bar, and here implied to be far out from shore.

100. element: sky, since air was one of the four elements. See III, vii, 20-21.

133, 134, 135. upon: because of.

160. native punishment: punishment at home.

208. challenge: claim; compare II, iv, 95.

217. to cut French crowns: the play upon words here and in the next line (clipper) is due to the not uncommon practice of clipping the edges of English silver and gold pieces and selling the metal thus stolen from the coins. The crown is five shillings, silver.

249. balm: oil used to anoint the king at his coronation.

249. ball: a symbol of sovereignty.

252. farced: see *New International Dictionary*, 3. It refers to the long title by which kings must be addressed, as, "His Most Gracious Majesty, Henry the Vth, by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, of Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou," as given in one of his own proclamations. (*Fac. of Nat'l MSS.* by Sir H. James, Pl. XIX).

282, 283. fault . . . made: see the story in Shakespeare's *King Richard II*; or let some member of the class read that play and tell the story briefly. Found also in any good History of England.

287-289. Five hundred . . . pardon blood: he was supporting five hundred poor people, who in return were twice a day praying heaven to pardon the great wrong done by his father, Henry IV, in usurping the throne from Richard II, and causing the latter's death.

SCENE II

2-6. Montez . . . Ciel: Montez à cheval! To horse! Varlet and laquais are addressed to his grooms. Via! les eaux et la terre! Be gone, water and earth (the dull elements of his horse, leaving him only air and fire, as Orleans says); Rein puis? l'air et le feu! Nought else? but air and fire! Compare III, vii, 20-21.

21. curtle-axe: see curtal ax and cutlass in *New International Dictionary*.

35. tucket sonance: a flourish on a trumpet.

41. curtains: figurative for banners.

54. battle: army; compare IV, Pro., 9.

SCENE III

26. if men . . . wear: allusion to the fact that a king's followers then dressed in his livery, or clothes provided at his expense.

31-33. I would . . . I have: the meaning of this passage is explained by the belief that when one man conquered another, or one army another, all the formerly accumulated honors of the conquered fell upon the conqueror. See another allusion to this belief by the king when he was Prince Henry, in *I Henry IV*, III, ii, 142-152.

40. feast of Crispian: see Hone's *Every Day Book*, I, 697-701, or an *Encyclopædia*, under St. Crispin.

50. with advantages: Notice the humor. He will remember that day and tell of it with imagined deeds added, as such things always grow in the telling.

63. gentle his condition: make him nobler; not of course raise a peasant to high rank, though he says just that.

69. battles: which meaning here, armies or lines of battle?

SCENE IV

Stage Direct. Excursions: properly "an expedition or sally," but probably here means that soldiers march or charge back and forth across the stage before the real action begins.

4. Qualtitie . . . me! some of Pistol's nonsense in imitation of the French which he did not understand.

6. O Seigneur Dieu! O my God!

12. O, prenez . . . moi: O have mercy! have pity on me!

13. moyis: not, as some explain, a measure of grain, for Pistol thinks it is something valuable being offered. See line 21. It is like his "I'll fer him" merely to amuse the audience.

16. Est-il . . . bras? Is it impossible to escape the violence of your arm?

24. Ecoutez . . . appele? Tell me! what is your name?

27. fer: possibly pronounced like "fear"; to mean "scare."

31. Que dit-il, monsieur? What did he say, sir?

32 34. Il me . . . gorge: very poor French for:—He commands me to tell you to get ready, for this soldier here is going to cut your throat at once.

47. Petit . . . dit-il? Little gentleman, what does he say?

48-51. Encore . . . franchisement: Although it is against his oath to pardon any prisoner, nevertheless, for the crowns that you have promised, he is contented to give you your liberty, your freedom.

62. Suivez-vous . . . capitaine: Follow the great captain.

66-68. this roaring . . . dagger: an allusion to the devil, who was usually present in person in the action of the old Morality plays, and to the buffoon, also called the Vice, who carried a dagger of lath with which he beat the devil over the back or tried to cut off his claws. Compare *Twelfth Night*, IV, ii, 130-141.

SCENE V

1-3. O diable . . . ma vie: translated in order,—O the devil! O Lord! the day is lost, all is lost! By my life!

5. méchante: wicked.

SCENE VI

- 31.** all my mother: all the womanly in me.
33, 34. I must . . . too: I must of necessity compromise by letting tears fall from my eyes, or the eyes themselves will fall out too.
35-37. what new . . . prisoners: explain this order in view of what's learned in the next scene.

SCENE VII

- 65.** I have . . . ransom: I have "fixed these bones of mine as the sum to be paid" for my ransom. Schmidt.
130. from: opposite to. Emphatic here as frequently in Shakespeare.
130. of his degree: of his quality, which was too noble to accept a challenge of a man of Williams's station in life. "Answer" was the formal word for accepting a challenge to a duel.
135. Jacksauce: blunder for saucy Jack.

SCENE VIII

- 8.** 'Sblood: By God's blood; another of the numerous oaths then common.
26. in change: in exchange for mine.
35. thy glove: the glove Williams has in his cap, and had received from the king. "Look here," etc. the king takes the mate from his own belt.
117. Non nobis and Te Deum: the first words of two Latin chants. The first one begins, in translation, — "Not to us, O Lord, not to us, but to thy name be given the glory," etc.; and the second, "We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge thee to be the Lord," etc.

ACT V

PROLOGUE

- 16.** Blackheath: six or eight miles from London Bridge, on the road to Dover.
30. the general . . . Empress: the Earl of Essex, who went to Ireland in April, 1599, as governor, to put down the rebellion of Tyrone, and returned to England in September of the same year. As he failed in his expedition, and had an inglorious return, these lines must have been written between April and September, 1599.
38. Emperor's coming: Emperor Sigismund of Germany came to England in May, 1416.

SCENE I

2. Saint Davy's day: see IV, i, 55.

17. bedlam: a bedlam beggar, that is a Bethlehem beggar, who pretended to be insane, hence a bedlam was an insane person. See *New International Dictionary*, 2.

17. Trojan: a loose roistering fellow, then a term of reproach. For other names for the same class of fellows, see IV, i, 44-45.

25. Cadwallader and all his goats: the last Welsh king to wear the crown of Britain, and a popular heroical figure in Welsh history. The mountains of Wales made goat-herding a common form of industry.

63, 64. upon an honourable respect: for the purpose of honor.

SCENE II

27. bar and royal interview: place of royal interview.

40. it: its. Until the end of the 16th century, *his* was the neuter as well as the masculine personal pronoun, and occurs constantly in others as well as in this play. In a few cases *it* occurs as here. See *King Lear*, I, iv, 236.

82. accept: probably means acceptance, or peremptory answer of acceptance. It may be a corrupt line, or it may mean "pass or except our peremptory answer"; answer in the sense of acceptance as frequently in quarrels. That is, we will suddenly give or refuse our peremptory acceptance of the articles.

111, 112. Que dit-il . . . dit-il: What does he say? That I am like the angels? Yes, truly, saving your grace, so he said.

120. dat is de princess: probably, "that is what the princess means."

130. clap hands: an old formal custom of betrothal.

134-137. For the one . . . strength: this play upon words is because of the three meanings of measure,—(1) meter in poetry; (2) a formal dance like a minuet; (3) quantity.

142. jack-an-apes: monkey, because of its ability to climb or cling to things.

149. let thine . . . cook: possibly an allusion to the proverb, "The test of the pudding is in the eating"; that is, let your eyes judge me as a cook would judge a dinner, by its worth not by its looks.

178-182. Je quand . . . mienne: very poor French for,—When I have possession of France, and when you have me, . . . then France is yours and you are mine.

181. Saint Denis: patron saint of France. For the story, see Hone's *Every Day Book*, I, 685, or the *Century Dictionary of Names*, or an *Encyclopaedia*.

185, 186. Sauf votre . . . parle: The French that you speak is better than my English.

204, 205. *la plus . . . déesse*: the most beautiful Katharine of the world, my thrice dear and divine goddess.

230. *in broken music*: the pun will be clear by noticing that to sing broken music was to sing what we should call a part song, or catch.

239-242. *Laissez, . . . seigneur*: Let me go, my lord, stop, stop! By my faith, I cannot permit you to abase your highness by kissing the hand of one of your lordship's unworthy servants. Excuse me, I beg you, my very powerful lord.

297. *perspectively*: in a glass perspective, which sometimes seems to have been a sort of telescope, and sometimes a kind of kaleidoscope. Which is meant here?

EPILOGUE

4. starts: "fragmentary representations." Rolfe.
-

GENERAL TOPICS FROM WHICH SPECIAL TOPICS FOR PAPERS MAY BE DERIVED

I. **The Use of the Prologues and Choruses.** Compare *Romeo and Juliet*, Acts I and II; *Troilus and Cressida*, Acts I and II; *Henry IV*, and the Induction to *The Winter's Tale*. For use in Greek plays see R. G. Moulton's *The Ancient Classical Drama*, and Haigh's *The Attic Theatre, and the Attic Tragedians*.

II. **Henry Fifth's Claim to the Throne of France.**

III. **The Honey-bee** (I, ii, 187-204). Compare Maeterlinck's *The Life of the Bee*; J. Lyly's *Euphues* (Arber Reprint), pp. 262-264; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, I, 768-775.

IV. **The Youthful Days of Henry Fifth.** See parts 1 and 2 of *King Henry Fourth*, and the Histories of England.

V. "If his cause be wrong," etc. (IV, i, 125-178). What is the modern belief in such matters?

VI. **The Humorous Scenes of the Play.**

VII. **Henry Fifth in Shakespeare and in Authentic History.**

VIII. **Shakespeare's Indebtedness to Holinshed's Chronicle.**

